

REPORT

BY

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TREASURER

OF

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM

AT MORNINGSIDE,

TO THE

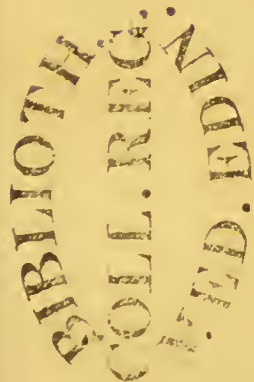
MANAGERS OF THAT INSTITUTION;

DETAILING

ITS RISE, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT CONDITION,
WITH REGARD BOTH TO ITS FUNDS
AND INMATES.

JULY, 1836.

EDINBURGH:
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NOTE. — The following Report, after having been submitted successively to the different Members of the Committee appointed for drawing it up, as well as to the Ordinary and Extraordinary Managers, Medical Board, &c. is now printed, as directed by the special meeting, held on 8th August last.

EDINBURGH, *September 1, 1836.*

R E P O R T.

IN the year 1792, a proposal for establishing a Lunatic 1792. Asylum in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, was printed and extensively advertised and circulated. It emanated from the Lord Provost, and other individuals in the city holding high official situations, who had agreed, at the suggestion of the Royal College of Physicians, to form themselves into a body of trustees for carrying the scheme into operation. So far as appears, it originated with the late Dr Duncan, senior, then President of the College of Physicians, from whom, throughout his long and useful life, the Institution received the most unremitting and zealous support. The objects of the proposed Institution were, in this prospectus, stated to be twofold: 1st, "That the cure of Lunatics, whose circumstances enabled them to pay for their maintenance and treatment in the Asylum, might be conducted under the care of any of the Members of the Royal College of Physicians or Surgeons, whom the relations entitled by law to the management of insane persons might think proper to employ;" but "subject to such regulations as the trustees might find it necessary to enact;" and 2d, That "in order to extend the benefit of the Institution to such persons as were in circumstances of indigence, it was proposed, *as soon as sufficient funds could be obtained for the purpose*, that poor patients should be received into the Asylum, and should be attended by Physicians and Surgeons appointed by the trustees, without expense to them or their relations.

1792. The trustees farther stated, that it was “ their intention to carry the plan into execution, as soon as the principal and interest accumulated for the purpose, should amount to the sum of two thousand pounds.”

On the issuing of this proposal, several subscriptions were received, but not by any means to the extent anticipated. This appears to have been chiefly owing to the occurrence about the same time of the French Revolution, and other events which engrossed the public mind almost entirely for some years. During that period, the trustees appear to have considered any attempt to obtain subscriptions quite hopeless; for they state in their minutes, that “ as the present situation of the country seemed to be unfavourable for any successful exertion on behalf of the Asylum, it was agreed that no farther steps should be taken, than merely to keep up the attention of the public to this Institution,” by inserting in the newspapers annual notices of its progress.

Accordingly, the scheme may almost be said to have remained in abeyance, as regards the public, during the next ten or twelve years, for between 1795 and 1805, nothing whatever was subscribed on behalf of the Institution, and the whole amount received from 1792 till 1806, was only £223, 11s.

1797, — But though the public attention was not again particularly called to the subject for several years, the trustees for
1803. the projected Institution never lost sight of it. Besides holding several meetings, they made a strenuous effort about 1800, to obtain some portion of the fund left by John Watson, which, though designed by him for the endowment of a Foundling Hospital, it was now thought more desirable to devote to other purposes of a charitable nature. With this view they had several meetings, and a good deal of correspondence with the managers of that fund; but the latter ultimately declined to entertain the proposal, as being beyond their powers to adopt. This objection leading some of the trustees to examine Mr Watson's deed, it occurred to them that the Keeper and

Commissioners of the Signet, who then managed the fund 1797,
 left by him, had not the legal right to administer it, but —
 that it had fallen under the management of the Lord Pro- 1803.
 vost of Edinburgh. In consequence of this doubt, and as
 his Lordship was favourable to the appropriation of part of
 the fund for erecting a Lunatic Asylum, a memorial was
 by his Lordship's authority laid before several eminent
 counsel, who considered the question one of difficulty, and
 which ought to be tried in a court of law. Accordingly,
 an action of declarator was raised in name of the Lord
 Provost, towards the expense of which the Town Council
 made a grant of £100, and the Honourable Henry
 Erskine, one of the counsel who had been consulted on
 the occasion, volunteered his services in it gratuitously.
 It soon became apparent, however, that the question could
 not be tried without incurring a great expense ; and both
 parties being desirous to put an end to the litigation, a
 compromise was again attempted, and with some prob-
 ability of success, the deputy-keeper of the signet having,
 at an interview held between him and the trustees, expressed
 his hopes that £2000 would be got from Watson's fund, to
 assist in establishing the Asylum. This negotiation was
 carried on at intervals for several years, but did not lead
 to any result, the managers of the fund not considering
 that they had authority to divert any part of it for the
 purpose desired, and the trustees for the Asylum having by
 this time made renewed and more successful exertions in
 other quarters to obtain the necessary means for accom-
 plishing their object, at least, in part.

In 1806, they succeeded, (chiefly through the exertions 1806.
 of the Honourable Henry Erskine, then Lord Advocate,
 and of Sir John Sinclair,) in obtaining from Parliament a
 grant of £2000 out of the forfeited estates fund. Being now
 desirous of making some progress towards the establishment
 of the intended Institution, they entered into negotiations
 with several proprietors in the neighbourhood of the city,
 with the view of securing a proper site for the building ;
 and at length fixed upon the ground at Morningside,

1806. where it has since been erected, and for which they paid £1450.

They next set about procuring plans for the building. These were furnished gratuitously by Mr Reid, architect, who has in the most generous and handsome manner continued to give the managers his valuable advice and assistance, in every thing where his professional knowledge could be of service to them. The plans of the Asylum, originally prepared by him, were subjected to the examination of some of the first judges of this species of architecture in Britain—from whom, and particularly from the late Sir George Paul, several useful suggestions were received and adopted.

1807. Having thus commenced operations, they issued a new
Feb. address to the public, which was prepared by Principal
Nov. Baird, and which, though not attended with immediate success, yet, being vigorously followed up by the individual and unremitting exertions of the trustees, obtained, in the next year, subscriptions to the amount of nearly £2000.

June. At the same time, a charter was obtained from the crown, erecting the whole contributors to the Asylum into a body corporate, and subjecting the managers to the superintendence of official Guardians, holding the most important offices of state about Edinburgh. For this boon, the trustees were indebted to the zealous advocacy and exertions of Sir Henry Jardine.

1808. In January, 1808, the Governors and Managers
Jan. 25. appointed by the Charter of Incorporation, held their first annual meeting; and besides appointing a committee to draw up rules and regulations for the future management of the Institution, they resolved that the “ordinary managers should meet on the last Monday of every month, for the purpose of carrying forward the business.”

March 28. In March, of this year, a committee was appointed “to take in estimates for erecting the north-east wing of the building;” and they were accordingly advertised for; but a bill having been brought into Parliament for regulating

Lunatic Asylums, it was resolved to defer commencing 1808. the work till it should be seen how that measure was disposed of.

In the meantime, farther exertions were unceasingly made for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions, and, in particular, a great many copies of the address, accompanied by an engraved plan of the proposed buildings, were circulated, both that the attention of the public might be more effectually roused to the subject, and that suggestions for the farther improvement of the design might be received from intelligent judges. Copies of the address and engraved plan were also sent out to India, where, backed by the powerful influence and recommendation of the late Sir John Sinclair, and supported by the exertions of Dr James Anderson, and Mr Hay of Madras, Dr Burt of Calcutta, the Honourable J. Duncan, Governor of Bombay, and others, they were eminently successful, above £1100 having been subscribed for the Institution at Madras, about £300 at Bombay, £200 at Calcutta, and nearly £100 at Ceylon,—in all not less than £1700.

In 1809, the exertions of the Managers to obtain 1809. subscriptions were again renewed; and amongst other March. expedients resorted to by them, small committees were June. appointed in Edinburgh and Leith, for waiting personally on the principal inhabitants with subscription books; and letters were sent to the deacons of the different trades, and to the various Presbyteries round Edinburgh, soliciting their aid and co-operation.

By these means a considerable fund was at length collected; and on the 8th of June, 1809, the foundation June 8. stone of the building was laid by the Right Honourable William Coulter, then Lord Provost. The Institution was entitled on the foundation stone, “An Asylum for the cure or relief of mental derangement.”

Towards the end of the same year, the ground was enclosed by walls; and in July following, a contract was 1810. entered into for erecting the north and south wings of the July.

building, which the architect was requested “to get begun and finished with all convenient speed.”

1811. During the year 1811, the Managers continued their endeavours to raise funds for the Establishment; and on Dec. the 9th December, a collection was ordered by the Presbytery in all the churches and chapels within their bounds; which accordingly took place in the following year. Representations were at same time forwarded to the neighbouring Presbyteries, detailing the progress which had been made towards forming the Institution, and soliciting their countenance and co-operation “in the interesting undertaking.” The result of these various applications was very favourable,—so much so, that by the end of 1812, the treasurer had received altogether nearly £7500; and the collections at churches during the years 1812—1815, amounted in whole to about £1600.

It may here be proper again to advert to the inducements which were held out to the Presbyteries and other bodies to come forward with their aid. These, as set forth in the representation transmitted to them, were as follows :—

“That the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum is intended for the reception of Lunatics from both the higher and the lower classes of society.

“That appropriate accommodation is to be provided for patients of both these descriptions.

“That to poor patients the most skilful medical attendance and advice will be given *gratis*; and as there is no intention to derive profit from their board, the charge for it will be so low, as to render it advantageous, in point of economy, for their relations or parishes to procure their admission.

“That patients may be received *from every part of Scotland*, but that a preference of admission will be given to those belonging to parishes which transmit parochial contributions. That the rate of board for poor patients can be made comparatively cheap, because the rate to be paid by the richer patients, will enable the Managers, as

experience has proved in similar Institutions, to defray the general expense of management, and of various domestic articles, without charging any proportion of allowance for them against the poorer. 1811.

“ That by the same means, (namely, the liberal board paid by the patients from among the rich,) the common current expenditure above mentioned will be supported in all time coming ; and the only gratuitous aid which the Managers will have to solicit from the public, will be for defraying simply the cost of the original erection of the Asylum.”

In the pamphlet published and circulated in 1812, it was stated, (page 14,) that according to the plan adopted for the building, patients should “ be received at three different rates, the accommodation given them being proportioned to what their relations or parishes are willing or able to pay.” More particularly, it was proposed, that pauper “ or criminal lunatics, supported by parishes, or from other charitable funds, should be received at the rate of seven shillings per week ; that a second class, furnished with better accommodation, and a more expensive diet, should pay one guinea a-week ; and a third class, having a servant to attend each patient, and suitable accommodation, should pay at the rate of three guineas per week.” “ But” (it is added) “ the whole of the building which can be finished with the money already obtained, is intended for patients paying at the middle rate—namely, one guinea per week ;” and that, “ although this is not so urgent a charity as accommodation for the cure of real paupers, it will be productive of very great advantages to those in the middle ranks of life, and to some even of the more indigent lunatics, whose connections would rather contribute a guinea per week to give them a chance of recovery, than allow them to be supported on parochial charity.”

During the years 1812 and 1813, the managers continued to use every endeavour for adding to the funds at their command ; and in particular, they applied to the Convention 1812.
1813.

of Royal Burghs, and to those Presbyteries which had not hitherto ordered collections within their bounds.

1813. In the meantime, the building of two wings — one for male, and the other for female patients — was actively proceeded with ; and Mr and Mrs Hughes having been
 May 20. appointed superintendent and matron, (out of nineteen candidates,) the Asylum was opened for the reception of
 July 9. patients on the 9th of July, 1813.

1814. In their Report, presented to the annual general
 Jan. 31. meeting, held in January, 1814, the Managers give a full detail of their proceedings respecting the Institution ; and after mentioning the number of patients who had been admitted since its opening, they go on to state, — “ It has been a subject of deep regret to the Managers, that they have not been able to extend the blessings of the Institution to the indigent, from want of funds, and more accommodation ; for, from the state of the funds, no patient can yet be admitted at a lower rate than one guinea per week ; and considerable aid from the public is still required, before a portion of the building, already begun, and which is intended for the reception of patients at the lowest rate of board, can be completed and furnished.”

With regard to the regulations which had been prescribed for the management of the Asylum, the Report states, “ that they were not adopted till after deliberate consideration, and till after affording an opportunity to every member of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, for suggesting any alterations which he might think useful.”

At this annual meeting, a variety of measures for the farther advancement of the Institution were proposed and sanctioned. In particular, it was resolved that special applications for aid should be made to the different classes, professions, and trades in the community, and that the leading members of each, who were connected with the Asylum, should take charge of receiving the subscriptions which might thus be obtained.

During this year, fourteen patients were received into

the Asylum ; but the Managers state, in their Annual Report, that “ the demand for admission had much exceeded the accommodation,” and that they had, in consequence, been “ induced to fit up ten additional apartments in parts of the building adjoining the two wings, which, although not originally intended for the reception of patients, it was found more economical to fit up, than to proceed with any part of the central buildings.” 1815. Jan. 30.

After detailing some of their other proceedings, the Managers go on to say,—“ It is with deep regret they are obliged to acknowledge, that they have been much disappointed in the success of subscriptions,” which, during the last year, had “ only amounted to £399, 18s. but they still hoped a liberal public would come forward to assist the completion of so desirable an object.” They farther state, that when the additions to the building, commenced “ last year, are finished, the whole of the funds will be nearly expended, and the Managers regret to say, that without a considerable additional sum—not less than £6000—hardly any accommodation can be fitted up for the poorer classes of patients ; as at present, from the small number that can be received, it is impossible to admit any patients under a guinea a-week. Of course, one of the greatest sources of the utility of the Institution—the reception of the lower and poorer ranks of society—must be delayed, which the Managers sincerely regret, as, from the experience they have had, this is perhaps by far the most important benefit which the public can derive from the Institution.”

From this time the Institution went on increasing in magnitude and importance, the Managers making gradual additions and improvements on the building, &c. as necessity required, or experience suggested. Donations and legacies were still occasionally adding to the funds, which were now farther and regularly augmented by the saving effected on the annual income arising from the establishment itself, the board received for patients proving to be considerably more than the expense of their maintenance, as the Managers had always calculated.

1816. Till 1816, the physicians had given their services at the
 April 28. Institution gratis ; but now, when the funds were flourishing, it was thought only reasonable that they should receive some remuneration, however inadequate, for their attendance on the patients. Accordingly, the managers “directed, that from the first day of January last, the physicians should receive at the rate of £ 2, 2s. (being £1, 1s. for each of the two physicians) yearly for every patient, to be paid half-yearly — namely, one-half for the patients in the house on 30th June, and one-half for those in the house on 31st December ;” and this, with a slight modification, still continues to be the rule according to which the physicians are remunerated.

Nov. 8. Soon afterwards, the clerk was allowed, for the first time, a salary of £ 10, 10s. annually ; and the salaries of the superintendent and matron, which hitherto had been only £ 50, and £ 20, respectively, were now considerably augmented, the addition being regulated by the number of patients in the house each year, and by the amount of board received for them.

Besides their ordinary efforts to rouse the public attention to the charity, it appears that the Managers, about this time, made an application to Government for means to complete the buildings. This application was not, however, successful ; but in 1816, a gift of £ 200 was received from the Barons of Exchequer out of an estate which had fallen to the Crown ; and similar gifts, some of them to a larger amount, were made in subsequent years. For these, and many other benefits conferred on the Institution, it is indebted chiefly to the benevolent zeal of Sir Henry Jardine, at present a Deputy-Governor, and also one of its most zealous and active Directors.

1819. In 1819, it having been proposed to feu the ground occupied by the Charity Workhouse, and, in consequence, to remove the Bedlam attached to it, the Directors of that Institution applied to the Managers of the Asylum, “requesting them to make an offer at what rate they would be willing to take in their patients, provided a house was

built for their reception at Morningside." The Managers, 1819.
 "before coming to any determination in this matter, which
 was of so much importance, directed their clerk to write April 13.
 to the Treasurer of the Charity Workhouse, and to request
 the managers of that institution to specify what sum they
 would give for erecting a suitable building to accommodate
 their patients, as they deemed this information necessary
 before coming to any determination as to the rate of board
 at which these persons could be maintained in the Asylum."
 It does not appear that any reply was ever received to this
 letter, and the proposal is not again alluded to.

At the annual meeting in 1820, the funds in hand were 1820.
 stated to amount to £3888, 5s. 1d. including a munificent Jan. 31.
 legacy of £1000, which the late Adam Rolland, Esq. had
 just bequeathed to the Institution.

Hitherto there had been much difficulty in accommo-
 dating the number of patients received into the Asylum,
 and several were every year necessarily refused admission.
 This state of matters the Managers had long lamented,
 and they now resolved, "early in spring, to proceed in
 finishing a portion of the building already begun, which
 would afford them proper accommodation for more than
 double the number of patients they could then admit ; and
 although the intended addition could not be properly finished
 and furnished for less than £5000, yet they would fain
 hope that many benevolent and opulent individuals, parti-
 cularly those who had not hitherto given any aid to this
 interesting Institution, would, by their contributions,
 enable them to finish the proposed additions without con-
 tracting debt. They were, however, resolved rather to
 borrow money, trusting to futurity for the discharge of
 that debt, than to deprive those individuals who had the
 misfortune to be subjected to the deplorable calamity of
 mental derangement, of that aid which they might derive
 from the Lunatic Asylum of Edinburgh."

In terms of this resolution, the Managers set about
 obtaining estimates for the proposed addition ; and in July July.

they contracted with Messrs M'Gibbon to finish the work for the sum of £5856.

1822. At the annual general meeting, held in January, 1822,
 Jan. 28. the Managers, in the report of their proceedings for the preceding year, after stating the progress which had been made towards completing the new buildings, and noticing, in terms of much commendation, the valuable professional services and assistance which Mr Reid, architect, had rendered *gratuitously* to the Institution since its commencement, again appeal to the public for contributions in aid of its funds, now almost exhausted.

1823. In January, 1823, they reported that the new building
 Jan. was completely finished, by which about forty more patients than in former years could be accommodated with perfect convenience. They also stated, that they had "set apart two galleries in the new buildings, which were to be entirely appropriated to *recent* cases, the one for male, the other for female patients."

They then proceed as follows:—"From the excellent plan on which this new part of the Asylum has been finished, the Managers are well assured by intelligent visitors, that there is no Lunatic Asylum in Britain which affords better or more comfortable accommodation, for a fair prospect of recovery, than the Lunatic Asylum at Edinburgh. And although, by an order from any Manager, the building may be seen by visitors, yet the strictest attention is given that the patients be kept in a state of the utmost privacy.

"The sum paid for this addition has been very considerable, and the Managers have not only expended all the money already transmitted to them by contributors, both at home and abroad, but have also incurred a considerable debt, and, with the exception of his Majesty's benevolent donation of one hundred guineas, which he was pleased to direct to be paid to the Institution, at the time of his late visit to Edinburgh, they have not received any large donation during the year 1822. But they confidently trust, that the aid of the benevolent will soon enable them

to extinguish the debt at present incurred, and thus put it 1823.
in their power to extend the blessings of the Institution to those in narrow circumstances, by a reduction of the sum demanded for board, at least for a limited time in recent cases, so as to afford a good opportunity for recovery by appropriate means of cure. But till their debt be extinguished, this desirable object cannot be accomplished."

In May the same year, Dr Duncan suggested, "that as May 1.
the accommodation for patients in the Asylum was now very much increased, the benefits of it, particularly as tending to the cure of insanity, might, with great advantage, be extended to many unfortunate maniacs, who were not able to afford a guinea per week, and whose cases were at the same time such as to afford a prospect that they might be recovered in a *short* period."

This suggestion it has not been thought possible or expedient to adopt entirely. The Managers have, indeed, for a good many years, and to a considerable extent, been in the practice of admitting patients at a rate of board varying from £20 to £55, 18s. the ordinary rate, but they have never done so, on the principle of removing such patients from the Asylum after a few months, if it was found that a speedy cure did not appear likely to take place. Their uniform practice has been, on the contrary, to retain patients till they were completely recovered, unless their friends wished, or their state of health required them to be sooner removed.

During 1824, several handsome legacies were bequeathed 1824.
to the Institution, and the debt incurred by the Managers having been, by this means, extinguished, they again turned their attention to that feature of their plan, which had never been lost sight of by them,—namely, the admission of poor patients. They thus express their wishes on the subject:—"The Managers having had under their April 15.
consideration the plan which has been frequently mentioned, of taking in patients at a lower rate of board than what is paid by the regulations of 1816, before coming

1824. to any determination on this point, request the Treasurer to make up a state of the funds of the Institution, in order to see whether its affairs are in such a situation as would warrant any reduction of the board; and recommend to the Medical Board and Medical Managers to report their opinion upon the propriety of this measure, and to point out how it ought to be regulated."

1825. At the annual general meeting in 1825, the Treasurer
Jan. 31. accordingly submitted a state of the affairs of the Institution, shewing a balance in its favour, as at 31st December preceding, of about £900,—when "Baron Clerk Rattray congratulated the meeting on the state of the funds, and moved a remit to the Ordinary Managers to consider of receiving patients at a lower rate of board, and also to consider of providing a pauper ward,"—which was unanimously agreed to.

The Managers did not think, however, that they could yet with safety begin a system of admitting patients under the ordinary rate, and reported accordingly to the next
1826. annual meeting held of this date. That meeting, without
Jan. 30. coming to any final resolution on the subject, again recommended it to the consideration of the Ordinary Managers, who thereupon "remitted the matter to the Medical Board, and requested them to consider the same as soon as may be, and to report their opinion thereon without delay." Accordingly, the latter took the subject into consideration, but not being able to agree on their report, previous to the quarterly meeting in April, the Managers then "renewed
April 27. the remit to them, to proceed with their report as soon as possible; and, in the view of preparing accommodation for patients of an inferior rank, directed the Treasurer to inquire about feuing more ground."

In the meantime, an application was made to them, by one of the ministers of Perth, on behalf of a female lunatic, who had been found wandering in the Highlands of Perthshire, almost in a state of nudity. She was unable to give any account of herself; and though, from an investigation

which had been instituted by some benevolent individuals, 1826, there was reason to think that she belonged to Ireland, and was well connected, yet it was never found possible to trace her relations with certainty. After some correspondence, the Managers agreed “to receive her into the Asylum, upon the persons interested in her behalf paying the sum of £ 100 in full, for keeping and maintaining her during all the days of her life.” She was admitted on these Nov. 15. terms, accordingly, and remained in the Asylum till her death, which happened in October last. Oct. 27, 1835.

The Treasurer, about the same time, entered upon “a correspondence with the agents for Colonel Gordon of Braid, and also with the agents for Watson’s Hospital, regarding additional ground for building an Asylum for patients of an inferior class ;” and, of this date, he reported Nov. 3. his proceedings, —when the Managers appointed “a committee to look at the grounds, and to take the opinion of practical men what it would be most advisable to do in the matter.” They also requested Mr Reid to prepare a plan for a Pauper Asylum, which he accordingly did in the following year.

No farther proceedings are recorded on the subject till 2d August, 1827, when there was laid before the Managers 1827. a sketch of Mr Reid’s plan, which he had made out for an Aug. 2. Asylum to contain “one hundred and sixty pauper patients ; but as it appeared that the expense of such a building would greatly exceed the funds which the Managers had to expend upon a Pauper Asylum, they recommended to Mr Reid to make out a separate sketch of the accommodation which could be given in one wing of his extended plan, to which additions might be made afterwards, when the funds of the establishment could afford it. It was explained to Mr Reid, that the utmost sum which the Managers could count upon to be laid out on buildings did not exceed £ 5000, within which sum it would be necessary to confine the expense of the building contemplated ; that it was the wish of the Managers to erect a house of the plainest description, without architectural ornament of any

1827. kind, so as to secure the greatest quantity of accommodation possible for the least money, keeping always in view what was necessary for the safe custody of the patients, and for their proper classification and management."

"The sketch was accordingly re-delivered to Mr Reid, who promised to furnish the modified or restricted sketch in a short time; and when so furnished, the Treasurer was desired to shew it to the medical officers of the establishment, and to procure their remarks upon it in writing, with the least possible delay."

1828. Next year, at the January meeting, the Treasurer reported
Jan. 24. that the funds of the institution, as at 31st December preceding, had increased to about £3500. On this, the Managers "resolved that, in future, it should be in their power to admit patients at a lower rate of board than that usually paid, in cases which appeared to them to render such reduction advisable, a representation of the circumstances of each individual case being first made, in writing, to the Managers, recommended by, at least, one of the attendant physicians."

This resolution the Managers have acted on ever since, and in a constantly increasing ratio, according as the funds at their disposal permitted. To such an extent, indeed, has this important principle of the Institution been carried, that now (1836) more than one-half of the patients in the Asylum are paying greatly less than the ordinary rate of board, as will be seen from the table, No. V. hereto annexed.

1829. Having thus, at length, been enabled to accomplish, in
some degree, their long cherished wishes, by bringing into operation one of the leading charitable features in their scheme,—namely, that of admitting patients, in poor circumstances, at a low rate of board,—the Managers next
April 29. turned their attention to another subject of great importance as regarded the unfortunate beings committed to their charge. This was the introduction among them of divine service on the Sabbath. The Managers, feeling the desirableness of such a measure, if it could be safely ventured upon, remitted the matter to the Medical Board for their

consideration. They, accordingly, held several consultations 1829. on the subject, and, of this date, reported that they approved Nov. 5. of the experiment being made, "only subject to the opinion of the physicians as to the selection of the patients who should be allowed to attend."

In consequence of this report, the Managers immediately took steps for carrying the measure into execution; and the result proving highly favourable and encouraging, a regular chaplain was appointed in 1832, who administers divine service once every Sabbath, besides making frequent visits during the week. The salary allowed him is £ 30 per annum; and a person from the Blind Asylum receives £ 4 per annum, for officiating as precentor.

Neither had the Managers forgotten that other feature of the charity, which contemplated the erection of a separate building for the reception of pauper Lunatics; for, of this date, they "resolved to keep in view the obtaining of April 29 proper plans for that purpose, and requested Dr Buchan, in the meantime, to communicate with Dr Morrison, the President of the College of Physicians, upon the matter, as they understand he is in possession of the plans of almost all the establishments of that nature in the kingdom." At a subsequent meeting, they remitted to Dr Buchan and Nov. 5. others "to consider of a proper plan for building an Hospital for Paupers, and to report fully their opinion of what might be the probable expense of erecting such a building capable of receiving one hundred patients, less or more, on a moderate scale, with every accommodation, and giving room for classification."

This year, also, they agreed with the Water Company for the introduction of water into the building, and almost constantly, since that time, they have been introducing one improvement after another for the greater comfort and better regulation of the establishment—but the particulars of these it is unnecessary here to explain.

The number of patients had, in the meantime, gone on 1830. increasing, so that, at the beginning of 1830, there were in the Asylum thirty-five in all. Of this number, a great

1830. proportion (nearly four-fifths) had long been confined, and were then reckoned incurable ; but of those annually admitted, usually about two-thirds were dismissed, sooner or later, either entirely recovered or considerably improved. The result of the experience of the Asylum on this head will be found detailed in the table No. IV. annexed ; but the Physicians' Report on the subject for this year may also be here quoted. They say, " It may be stated, as worthy of remark, that *all* the cases where patients were dismissed *recovered* or *improved*, were recent cases, six of them having been patients admitted within the year, and the other two admitted in the latter end of 1829, and dismissed early in 1830. The great majority of patients in the House (some of whom have remained in it from the very commencement) exhibit cases of confirmed insanity or idiocy, in which nothing approaching to a cure is to be expected. All that can be done in such cases is to provide for the comfort of the patients as far as their unhappy situation admits of."

1831. The Managers, in their Annual Report for 1829, again
Jan. 31. recur to the subject of a Pauper Asylum ; and, after stating that the funds at their disposal had now increased to about £ 8500, express a hope that they " will now be enabled to realize the great object of erecting a building for the reception of patients of the lower classes, at a reduced rate of board." They farther state, that " plans for such a building had been prepared by Mr Reid, and were under the consideration of a committee."

Mrs Hughes, the matron of the establishment, having died, it became necessary that a new superintendent and matron should be appointed, as Mr Hughes, besides being now a widower, had become, through age, unequal to the duties of his important and laborious situation. Accordingly, after the usual preliminary steps of advertising for and taking in applications, examining certificates, &c. the committee which had been named for the purpose unanimously reported in favour of Mr and Mrs Radley, then in charge of a private asylum of their own at Broughty Ferry,

near Dundee, and who had been first managers of a private 1831.
 Asylum near London, and afterwards at the head of the
 Dundee Establishment. Mr and Mrs Radley were, there- Oct. 26.
 fore, appointed superintendent and matron, and still con-
 tinue to fill these offices, with the entire approbation of the
 Managers for the manner in which they have discharged
 their duties.

Some alterations were, at the same time, made in the
 rules of the House, and a variety of useful alterations and
 improvements in the interior of the building, &c. which
 Mr Radley's experience enabled him to suggest, were
 carried into execution.

Although the Managers considered it their duty thus
 to supersede Mr Hughes in the charge of the Institution,
 yet they felt themselves bound in equity to make some
 provision for his comfortable support during the rest of his
 life, — and as he was entirely dependent on their bounty
 for his maintenance, they voted him a retired allowance of
 £60 per annum, to be paid half-yearly in advance, besides
 an additional sum of £10, 10s. for his expenses to London,
 where it was understood he intended going.

Mr Hughes and his wife had their allowance partly
 regulated by the number of patients in the Asylum at
 stated times; but on the appointment of Mr and Mrs
 Radley, it was thought better to give them fixed salaries,
 altogether independent of such a contingency. The sum
 allowed the Superintendent was £120, and the Matron
 £60, and they are still paid at these rates.

It was also arranged that the patients' board, which had
 hitherto been collected by the Superintendent, should
 thenceforth be received by the Treasurer, who was like-
 wise appointed to settle all accounts for the Institution.
 By this arrangement, the Superintendent was enabled to
 devote his time and attention entirely to the management
 of the patients; and a small annual saving was also
 effected, in as much as the addition made to the Trea-
 surer's salary on account of this increase in his duties,
 amounted to less than the per centage which had been

allowed the Superintendent when the board was collected by him.

1832. During 1832, no addition was made to the funds, the extra payments that year for new buildings, repairs, and furnishings, which amounted to nearly £1100, having more than exhausted the excess of income above the ordinary expenditure.

July 26. Some inconvenience having been occasionally experienced, in consequence of its being necessary to send so far as the New Town for the Physicians, when required in the interval between their regular visits, the Managers, on the recommendation of the Committee of Management, and with the sanction of the Medical Officers of the Institution, "thought it proper to procure the services of a medical man residing in the immediate neighbourhood of the Asylum, to visit the house once a-day, and who would be constantly at hand in case of his assistance being required by any of the patients." Mr Airth, surgeon and apothecary, was appointed to this duty, with an allowance of £25 per annum, besides the price of the medicines supplied by him.

1833.
Jan. 28. At the Annual General Meeting held in January, 1833, the Managers, after detailing the various measures they had carried into effect during the preceding year, reported as follows : "Upon the whole, the Managers are now confidently able to appeal to the present state of the whole establishment, as offering all the advantages that can be expected in any house of the kind, for the reception and cure of those unhappy persons for whom it is intended. The rooms of the patients are in the highest degree clean and comfortable, and every attention is paid to the cleanliness of their persons. The public rooms are commodious and cheerful, the airing grounds safe and agreeable; and those patients who can be permitted more liberty, find a pleasant relaxation in walking in the gardens. Some of the patients, particularly the females, shew a great fondness for Mr Radley's children, and take great pleasure in their occasional visits."

They also reported, "That the experiment, which has 1833.
 been made, of having divine worship performed in the
 Asylum on Sunday forenoons, appears to have been
 attended with good effects; nearly twenty of the patients
 are generally able to attend; and although it cannot be
 supposed that they are all able to understand what is said,
 their demeanour is, in general, quiet and composed, and
 they seem sensible of the solemnity and sacredness of the
 service. Mr. M'Lean, the chaplain, appears to be well
 fitted for the duty he has undertaken, and his discourses
 are of a kind adapted for being useful to such of his hearers
 as are able to profit by them."

Similar testimonies to the zeal of Mr M'Lean, and the
 advantage derived from his ministrations, are borne in the
 reports of subsequent years, and a very interesting state-
 ment on the subject, drawn up by Mr M'Lean himself,
 will be found in the Appendix, No. I.

During this year also, the expenditure was unusually
 great, chiefly owing to the settlement of some large
 accounts incurred for repairs and improvements executed
 in 1832; while the income, on the other hand, had
 suffered a diminution, partly in consequence of the death
 of some of those patients who paid the highest board, and
 partly from abatements which the Managers had con-
 sidered it proper to make in the board of several of the
 poorer patients.

At the annual meeting in 1834, the Managers stated, 1834.
 that "great advantages to the Asylum had arisen from Jan. 27.
 the daily attendance of Mr Airth, surgeon, who is always
 at hand, and whose reports are regularly submitted to the
 inspection of the Medical Officers, at every visit they make
 to the Asylum."

With reference to the additional salary to be allowed
 the Treasurer, in consequence of the increase of his duties
 above mentioned, the Committee to whom the subject was
 referred, state in their report the following reasons for fixing April 24.
 his remuneration at a less amount than what they were
 satisfied the "real value of the business done would entitle

1834. him to," and which are here quoted to shew the principles on which the management of the Institution has all along been conducted. "In the 1st place, The Institution is founded upon the principle of being *a public charity*; in the 2d place, Although prosperous, it has not yet reached such an accumulation of funds as to entitle the Managers to depart from the most rigid system of economy, consistent with the good of the Establishment; and in the 3d place, It has always been considered that the whole parties connected with the superintendence, including the Managers, the Physicians, and the Surgeons, as well as the Secretary and Treasurer, are willing to give up a considerable portion of their time and service, as a contribution towards the maintenance and prosperity of the Institution." It is, perhaps, proper for the Treasurer to state, that he entirely acquiesced in the propriety and sufficiency of these reasons, and that he is quite satisfied with the amount of remuneration which the Managers, acting on such principles, have been pleased to allow him.

April.

The Gas Company having applied to the Managers to know what share of the expense of extending the gas pipes to Morningside they would pay, they "resolved in the meantime to delay the introduction of gas into the Asylum, and consequently declined being at any expense in regard to it."

With reference to the death of the Reverend Dr Inglis, which happened about this time, the Managers thus express their feelings for the loss the Institution had sustained by that event. "The warm interest Dr Inglis took in the well-being of the Institution—the sound judgment and benevolent feeling which he manifested in reference to its regulation, and his zeal and anxiety in forwarding the attempt to extend the blessed consolations of religion to such of the inmates as were in any degree susceptible of such impressions, were alike honourable to his character, and beneficial to this Establishment, of which he was so able a director."

July 31.

A letter, addressed to the Managers, from the Treasurer

of the Charity Workhouse, making an application for aid 1834. to improve the Bedlam attached to that institution, was remitted to a special committee to consider and report ; but before they had an opportunity of doing so, the subject was brought before the Managers more prominently by a communication from Dr Poole, convener of a committee of the College of Physicians, appointed “ for the purpose of investigating the general condition of lunatics in and around Edinburgh — more especially such as are paupers, or from the lower ranks of life, — with a view to an extensive and suitable establishment for their accommodation.”

This communication was read at the annual general 1835. meeting, held of this date, when a committee was imme-^{Jan. 26.}diately appointed to meet with the committee of the College of Physicians on the subject of it.

At the same meeting, the annual report of the Managers was read. After giving the usual particulars as to the admission and cure of patients during the preceding year, and the state of the funds and expenditure at its close, the Report concludes thus :—“ The ordinary board charged for patients is very much below what is paid in private asylums for accommodation and attendance in no respect superior ; but when, in addition to this, the Managers are able to reduce even this low board in cases which require it, they are satisfied that they can in no way better fulfil the original intention of the institution, until circumstances, and the increase of their funds, put it in their power to erect a separate establishment especially confined to paupers,—an object which the Managers have never lost sight of, and which they have now good ground to hope they will be able to accomplish at no distant period.”

At the subsequent meeting in July, a committee was July 30. appointed “ to consider and report upon the diet of patients, with the view of accommodating the same as much as possible to the particular season of the year,—and also to consider if some means might not be devised for the amusement of patients, both in the way of out-door exercises, and by supplying them with books suitable to their different

1835. situations." The committee on accounts were also requested "to inquire generally into the ordinary expenses of the establishment, and to consider whether more economy might not be observed, both as regards the quantity consumed, and the way in which it is supplied."

With respect to these two committees, it may be mentioned, that they have only recently given in formal reports, but that already some progress has been made in the experiment of finding employment and sources of amusement for the patients. Pianos and other musical instruments have been introduced into the Asylum, and books and newspapers (which have always been allowed to some extent) are now put into their hands more freely, and with the best effects hitherto. The gardens are also open for their recreation in fine weather, and such of them as seek to enter into social converse with the superintendent and matron, or their children, are readily permitted and even encouraged to do so.

During this year, also, some farther improvements were made in the buildings, particularly by the introduction of a heating apparatus, and the erection of a portico and several small porches, for preventing the draughts of cold air to which the lobby and passages were exposed during the winter months.

The result of the general management and progress of the Asylum was likewise very satisfactory, and several gratifying testimonials were received respecting the conduct and attention of the superintendent and other officers connected with the Institution. One of these in particular may be mentioned—where a patient having died after a lingering illness, his brother, a professional gentleman in London, besides remitting as a mark of gratitude "£10 for Mr Radley, £10 for the servant who had the care of the patient, and £1 to be given to the other servants," thus expresses himself,—“I cannot avoid taking this occasion to acknowledge most gratefully the care and attention which my brother received both from Mr Radley and his servant, of which my mother speaks in the highest terms.

Nor should I omit the uniform kindness which I understand has been afforded by the medical gentlemen in the establishment. We are both satisfied that all has been done that could be done for my poor brother.”* 1835.

On the 14th December, a special meeting of the Managers was held, to consider another communication from Dr Poole, containing a statement relative to the views and intentions of the original promoters of the Institution at Morningside. Dec. 14.

In laying this statement on the table, Sir Henry Jardine, to whom it had been transmitted by Dr Poole, made several observations respecting it, which having been adopted by the Managers as expressing also their sentiments on the subject, may be here quoted.

Sir Henry, referring to Dr Poole's statement, said, he “thought it necessary, in justice, to remark that great misconception seemed to prevail in various quarters with regard to the views and sentiments of the present Managers of the Asylum as to the original object of the Institution.

“That no doubt can certainly be entertained that it was originally intended to be a charitable institution, in so far as the benefits of it could be extended to persons of the poorest classes afflicted with this distressing malady; but in order to attain this desirable object, it formed an essential part of the plan of the Institution, to take into it those of a higher and more affluent class, who, by paying a considerable board, might, in time, form a fund for the reception of the poorer classes,—for it was from this source alone that the object could be attained.

“With this object in view, the Asylum was opened, and patients received from the higher and middle classes, at a board, fixed by the Managers, sufficient to pay all expenses, and afford a surplus for afterwards enabling the poorer classes to be received; and, indeed, to a certain extent, this object had, in some degree, been attained, as a considerable number of patients, who were quite unable to

* Excerpts from similar testimonials, received both before and since, will be found copied in Appendix, No. II.

1835. pay the usual board, had been admitted at a lower rate ; and this plan would have been carried to a greater extent, had not the Managers been afraid that it would materially affect the object they always had in view,—the admission of paupers.

“ But he begged to call the attention of the Managers to a circumstance which had frequently been the subject of discussion, namely, the propriety, or, indeed, the possibility of having an Institution combining the admission of the higher ranks along with those of the poorer, into one establishment. The opinion of a great many of their medical friends was opposed to such a plan, and so far as he could judge, it appeared to him, that the two Institutions should be separate and distinct ; but perhaps the most regular way of proceeding would be to request the opinion of their Medical Board on the subject.

“ Should the opinion of the Medical Board satisfy the Managers that the Institution ought to be separate and distinct, this would make a considerable alteration in its management ; and in that case, he was humbly of opinion, that, in consistency with what they had always conceived to be the object of the Asylum, the Managers should dedicate such a part of their present funds as might be thought reasonable to assist in establishing an Institution for the reception of the poor classes ; but the amount of this contribution must also be considered with reference to the expense of an additional building, still wanted at Morningside, to complete the plan of the separation of the patients, which had so often been strongly urged by the medical gentlemen connected with the Asylum.”

Sir Henry having concluded his observations, the meeting, after some farther conversation, expressed themselves “ unanimously of opinion, that some provision must be made by the Managers of the present Asylum, for the reception and treatment of pauper lunatics ; and remitted to the Medical Managers, Medical Board, and Medical Officers, to report whether this could best be carried into effect by making additional buildings in connection with the present

establishment at Morningside, or in its neighbourhood, or 1836. by contributing towards the erection of a separate public establishment.—Dr Maclagan, Convener.”

At the next annual general meeting, held of this date, Jan. 25. the preceding minute was read, and the subject again fully discussed, after hearing the views of the Medical Committee, whose report will be found in Appendix No. III. Thereafter, Convener Dick, as representing the Incorporated Trades of Edinburgh, stated, “that although he considered the public were much indebted to the Managers for the way in which they had conducted the affairs of the Institution under their charge, still he thought that it would be satisfactory to the contributors and the public, (with the view of ascertaining what could be done in the way of making an immediate provision for pauper lunatics,) that a full and particular statement of the whole funds belonging to the Institution, and of their application, should be prepared for the purpose of being printed and published.”

After some farther conversation, the meeting unanimously approved of the Convener’s suggestion, and remitted to a committee to carry this resolution into effect, — to consist of the following gentlemen, along with a committee of the managers to be afterwards named, viz : —

Sir Henry Jardine.	Mr Andrew Millar.
The Dean of Guild.	Councillor Robertson.
The Convener of Trades.	Councillor Howden.

At the subsequent quarterly meeting, held in April, the April 28. Managers appointed the following committee of their number to meet with the gentlemen above named, viz : —

Mr Ross.	Mr Finlay.
Dr Maclagan.	Dr Borthwick.
Dr Shortt.	AND
Mr M’Farlan.	The Treasurer and
Mr George Forbes.	Secretary.

1836. Having thus traced the history and progress of the Asylum since its commencement in 1792, and explained the origin and purpose of this inquiry, it may not be amiss to explain shortly the present extent and condition of the Institution, and the regulations and practice adopted with respect to its management, so far as these are of public interest.

The principal building for the reception of patients, contains altogether seventy-three apartments, exclusive of the kitchen and other accommodation in the under story ; and the separate house of two stories, adjacent, contains six apartments,—in all, about eighty.

Of these—

- 5 Are occupied by the Superintendent and Matron.
- 1 Is set apart for the Managers and visitors.
- 6 Are public or day rooms for the use of the patients, three for males and three for females.
- 39 Are for the reception of patients in ordinary circumstances.
- 10 For such as are violent, or otherwise requiring to be kept separate.
- 12 Situated in the wings, are for patients of the wealthier class, who pay more than the ordinary rate of board, and frequently occupy two apartments.
- 6 Situated in the separate building (namely, two rooms and four small bedrooms) are appropriated also to the higher class of patients.

Thus, there is accommodation in the house for about sixty patients of all classes ; but as some of the apartments are often required for servants when in attendance on the patients, perhaps about fifty-five may be stated as the number which can be accommodated with convenience and comfort.

The public rooms are, in extent, eighteen feet eight inches 1836.
by fourteen feet ten inches, and of an octagonal form ; the
apartments for patients in ordinary circumstances are eight
feet eight and a half inches by seven feet five inches ; and
those for such as require restraint or separation, are eleven
feet square. Those situated in the wings, and the super-
intendent and matron's rooms, are of larger dimensions.
There are, besides, a spacious lobby and galleries, and
every other convenience which art or experience could
suggest for the health and comfort of the establishment.

The patients receive four meals a day, viz :—

Breakfast at half-past 8

Dinner at 1

Tea at 5

Supper at 7

And they retire to rest about 9

It may here be remarked, that no difference is made in
the treatment of those patients who pay less than the
ordinary rate of board. Indeed, they are placed, in every
respect, on the same footing with those who pay the
ordinary rate.

For amusement, the patients have, as already mentioned,
the use of pianos and other musical instruments, and they are
freely supplied with newspapers and books from the library.
They may also walk in the garden at pleasure, and are
permitted to work in it when so disposed.

There are at present in the house thirty-eight patients, July 1.
namely, twenty males, and eighteen females. And there
are thirteen servants on the establishment, namely, seven
males and six females, besides the superintendent and
matron.

As has been already mentioned, Divine Service is per-
formed every Sabbath for about an hour and a half, and
the Chaplain also visits the Asylum frequently during the
week.

Mr Airth, Surgeon and Apothecary, visits the house

1836. *daily*, and one of the physicians weekly at least, but oftener when required. At each visit, they see all the patients, and enter a report respecting them in the visiting book.

One of the Managers, with a member of the Medical Board, also visits the Asylum weekly, for the purpose of inspecting the state of the Institution, and the accounts of the superintendent, — their observations being likewise entered in a book kept for the purpose.

It may be added, that Physicians or Surgeons, members of the Colleges of Edinburgh, are also permitted to visit any patients, placed by the friends under their peculiar charge, as often as they consider expedient ; — but the public generally are not permitted to see any thing farther of them, than is unavoidably necessary for the proper inspection of the Asylum.

The Treasurer shall now submit the following states and tables, which he hopes will supply, in a convenient and intelligible form, all the information which can be desired, relative to the funds, income, and expenditure of the Institution, — and to the number and other particulars of the patients who have been admitted and discharged since it was first opened for their reception.

I. STATEMENT of the DONATIONS, or SUBSCRIPTIONS, LEGACIES, &c. received annually for the Asylum, from its commencement in 1792, to 31st December, 1835, — and distinguishing between subscriptions received from Individuals, and those from Corporations and other Collective Bodies ; with a GENERAL ABSTRACT, shewing the total amount received from each class. Page 35

II. STATE, exhibiting a VIEW of the whole INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the INSTITUTION, Ordinary and Extraordinary, from 1792 to 1835, inclusive. . 50

III. STATE, giving a COMPARATIVE VIEW of the EXTRAORDINARY and ORDINARY INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the Asylum from its commencement to 31st December, 1835, and bringing out the BALANCE of FUNDS accumulated at the latter date ; with a STATE shewing the PRESENT INVESTMENT thereof. Page 54

IV. TABLE, shewing the NUMBER of PATIENTS admitted and discharged each year since the Asylum was opened, to 30th June, 1836, inclusive, and their condition at the time of removal. 56

V. TABLE, shewing the RATES of BOARD paid for patients, and the number admitted annually at each rate from 1826, (when the first patient was received at a reduced rate,) to 1st July, 1836. 58

APPENDIX.

No. I. STATEMENT by the CHAPLAIN as to the effects of Religious Instruction in the Asylum. 59

II. EXCERPTS of LETTERS from recovered patients, or relations of patients, respecting their Treatment in the Asylum, received since the appointment of the present Superintendent and Matron. 63

III. REPORT of the Medical Committee with respect to an Establishment for the reception of Pauper Lunatics. 67

I. — STATEMENT
OF
THE DONATIONS, LEGACIES, &c.
RECEIVED ANNUALLY FOR THE ASYLUM,
FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT IN 1792 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1835.

		Totals.
1792.		
Subscriptions or donations from individuals,	£25 4 0	
1793.		
Subscription from Chief Baron Montgomery,	21 0 0	
1794.		
Subscriptions from individuals,	£26 5 0	
1795.		
Do. from College of Physicians,	25 0 0	
	<u>51 5 0</u>	
1795.		
Subscriptions from individuals,	19 19 0	
1796-1804.		
Nothing received,	0 0 0	
1805.		
Fines from Sheriff Court,	43 13 0	
1806.		
Do. from do.	£62 10 0	
Grant from Parliament, £2000	0 0	
and interest received		
on ditto.	14 2 9	
	<u>2014 2 9</u>	
	<u>2076 12 9</u>	
1807.		
Subscriptions from individuals,	7 2 0	
	<u>£2244 15 9</u>	
Carried forward,		

Brought forward, £2244 15 9

1808.

Subscriptions from individuals, viz.—

Duke of Buccleuch,	£105	0	0
Duchess of Buccleuch,	26	5	0
Robert Haldane, Esq.	21	0	0
Gilbert Innes, Esq. of Stow,	25	0	0
Earl of Kellie,	30	0	0
Adam Rolland, Esq.	25	0	0
James Clerk, Esq.	25	0	0
A. B. per do.	25	0	0
Donald Smith, Esq. (Lord Provost)	21	0	0
Sir William Fettes,	21	0	0
Lord President Campbell,	21	0	0
Hugh Warrender, Esq.	21	0	0
Ramsays, Bonars, & Co.	105	0	0
Sir William Forbes & Co.	105	0	0
David Anderson, Esq.	21	0	0
Earl of Leven,	21	0	0
Miss Aitchison,	25	0	0
Earl of Dalhousie,	21	0	0
George Cuning, Esq.	20	0	0
A Lady in Edinburgh,	21	0	0
John Richardson, Esq. of Pitfour,	20	0	0
James Kirkwood and Son,	31	10	0
Sir John Sinclair, Bart.	21	0	0
Honourable H. Erskine,	21	0	0
Messrs Hutcheson,	15	15	0
Lord Craig,	15	0	0
	<hr/> <hr/>		
	£829	10	0

Of the remainder, there were

30 at £10 10 0 each,	325	10	0
1 at 10 0 0	10	0	0
1 at 9 0 0	9	0	0
1 at 8 8 0	8	8	0
20 at 5 5 0	105	0	0
6 at 5 0 0	30	0	0
21 at 3 3 0	66	3	0
25 at 2 2 0	52	10	0
1 at 1 7 4	1	7	4
10 at 1 1 0	10	10	0
	<hr/> <hr/>		
	£1447	18	4

Subscriptions from collective bodies, viz.

Incorporation of Ham-			
mermen,	£26	5	0

Carried forward, £26 5 0 £1447 18 4 £2244 15 9

Brought forward,	£26	5	0	£1447	18	4	£2244	15	9
Incorporation of Goldsmiths,		21	0	0					
Incorporation of Mary's Chapel,		52	10	0					
College of Surgeons,		25	0	0					
City of Edinburgh,		105	0	0					
					229	15	0		
Fines from Magistrates,	£10	10	0						
From an Exchequer Jury,		6	6	0					
					16	16	0		
Legacy from Mrs Pringle,	£100	0	0						
Do. from Mr Simpson of Parson's Green, and interest,		112	0	0					
					212	0	0		
							1906	9	4

1809.

Subscriptions from individuals, viz.—

Sir Patrick Murray,				£31	10	0
Mrs Smith of Forret,				21	0	0
Sir Henry Jardine,				15	15	0
Of the remainder, there were						
1 at £10	10	0		10	10	0
1 at	10	0	0	10	0	0
7 at	5	5	0	36	15	0
1 at	5	0	0	5	0	0
4 at	3	3	0	12	12	0
4 at	2	2	0	8	8	0
5 at	1	1	0	5	5	0

 £156 15 0

Subscriptions from Madras, remitted by

Dr James Anderson, per List, viz.—

J. H. Peele, Esq. £20 0 0

James Dalton, Esq. 15 0 0

Of the remainder, there were

23 at £10	10	0	241	10	0
1 at	10	7	10	7	0
3 at	10	6	30	18	9
1 at	10	0	10	0	0
1 at	9	18	9	18	0
3 at	8	8	25	4	0
2 at	7	7	14	14	0
1 at	6	6	6	6	0
4 at	6	3	24	15	0

 Carried forward, £408 12 9 £156 15 0 £4151 5 1

Brought forward, £408				12	9	£156	15	0	£4151	5	1
1 at	£6	0	0	.	6	0	0				
3 at	5	15	6	.	17	6	6				
1 at	5	7	3	.	5	7	3				
51 at	5	5	0	.	267	15	0				
5 at	5	0	0	.	25	0	0				
4 at	4	19	0	.	19	16	0				
6 at	4	4	0	.	25	4	0				
32 at	4	2	6	.	132	0	0				
16 at	3	3	0	.	50	8	0				
1 at	2	9	6	.	2	9	6				
24 at	2	2	0	.	50	8	0				
42 at	2	1	3	.	86	12	6				
10 in smaller sums,					14	5	9				

1111 5 3

Subscriptions from Ceylon, remitted by
Dr Christie per list, whereof there were

4 at	£10	13	4		£42	13	4
3 at	5	6	8	.	16	0	0
3 at	4	5	4	.	12	16	0
1 at	3	4	0	.	3	4	0
2 at	2	13	4	.	5	6	8
1 at	2	2	8	.	2	2	8
1 at	1	1	4	.	1	1	4

83 4 0

£1351 4 3

Subscriptions from collective bodies, viz.

Society of Solicitors, Edinburgh,	£10	10	0
Incorporation of Web- sters,	10	10	0

21 0 0

From Exchequer Juries,

14 14 0

1386 18 3

1810.

Subscriptions from individuals, viz.—

Dr Matthew Baillie, London,	£10	10	0
Author of a Pamphlet, per A. Con- stable, Esq.	10	0	0
1 at £5	5	0	
1 at	2	2	0
1 at	1	1	0
1 at	1	0	0
Smaller contributions per J. A.	4	12	0

Carried forward, £34 10 0 £5538 3 4

Brought forward, £34 10 0	£5538 3 4
From an Exchequer Jury, 6 6 0	
From the Police Court, 1 0 0	
	<u>41 16 0</u>

1811.

Subscriptions from individuals, viz.—

From the country, under a sealed cover,

£200 0 0
4 at £5 5 0 each 21 0 0
1 at 2 2 0 2 2 0
1 at 1 0 0 1 0 0

 £224 2 0

Subscriptions from Calcutta, remitted per

Dr Adam Burt, viz.—

John Fleming, Esq. M.D. £21 0 0

Wm. Russell, Esq. M.D. 21 0 0

4 at £10 10 0 42 0 0

1 at 10 0 0 10 0 0

3 at 5 5 0 15 15 0

9 at 5 0 0 45 0 0

1 at 4 0 0 4 0 0

2 at 3 3 0 6 6 0

5 at 2 2 0 10 10 0

2 at 2 0 0 4 0 0

1 at 1 5 0 1 5 0

4 at 1 1 0 4 4 0

 185 0 0

 £409 2 0

From Incorporation of Fleshers,

Edinburgh, 31 10 0

Fine from Sheriff Court, 6 0 0

From an Exchequer Jury, 3 3 0

 449 15 0

1812.

Subscriptions from individuals, viz.—

2 at £10 10 0 £21 0 0

6 at 5 5 0 31 10 0

1 at 5 0 0 5 0 0

1 at 4 4 0 4 4 0

2 at 3 3 0 6 6 0

13 at 2 2 0 27 6 0

2 at 2 0 0 4 0 0

22 at 1 1 0 23 2 0

1 at 0 10 6 0 10 6

 Carried forward, £122 18 6 £6029 14 4

Brought forward, .	£393	10	7	£567	2	6	£6029	14	4
Charlotte Square Chapel, .	55	8	0						
Episcopal Chapel,									
Cowgate, .	46	14	3						
Do. do. Black									
Friar's Wynd, .	14	13	2						
Do. do. in									
Carrubber's Close, .	7	18	1						
St George's Chapel, .	29	12	0½						
St Peter's do. .	22	1	0						
Roman Catholic Meeting, .	8	16	4½						
Methodist Meeting, .	6	0	0						
Relief Chapel, Rox-									
burgh Place, .	23	0	3						
Hall's Meeting, .	17	0	0						
Aikman's Meeting, .	13	2	0						
Lothian's Meeting, .	10	0	0						
Church Meeting, head									
of Leith Walk, .	13	10	0						
Congregation in Bristo									
Street, .	25	0	0						
Do. in Laing's									
Academy, .	5	0	0						
	<hr/>			£691	5	9			

In the Country,

North Leith			
Church, .	£14	0	0
Parish of Tor-			
phichen, .	11	3	0
Do. Biggar, .	16	6	3
Do. Broughton, .	4	15	0
Do. Skirling, .	10	10	6
Do. Linlithgow, .	31	0	0
Do. Borthwick, .	9	11	0
Do. Polmont, .	25	4	0
Do. Cranstoun, .	9	0	0
Do. Slamannan, .	6	2	6
Do. Colinton, .	7	0	6
Do. Uphall, .	8	2	0
Do. Bo'ness, .	15	12	8
Do. Newlands, .	36	13	0
Do. Falla, .	2	0	0
Do. Carriden, .	3	12	4
Do. Livingston, .	6	9	7

Carried forward, £217 2 4 £691 5 9 £567 2 6 £6029 14 4

Brought forward, £217	2	4	£691	5	9	£567	2	6	£6029	14	4
Town and Parish											
of Peebles,	40	3	6								
Heritors & Parish											
of Humbie,	27	12	6								
				284	18	4					
							976	4	1		
										1543	6 7

1813.

Subscriptions from individuals, viz. —

Thomas Hogg, Esq. of Newliston,	£21	0	0
Dr Joseph Robertson,	20	0	0
Lord Robertson,	10	10	0
Mr John Young, wright,	10	10	0
Mr Thomas Dott, builder,	10	0	0
1 at £6 0 0	6	0	0
5 at 5 5 0	26	5	0
6 at 3 3 0	18	18	0
1 at 2 2 0	2	2	0
3 at 1 1 0	3	3	0
	£128	8	0

From Exchequer Jury, £3 3 0

Fine awarded by Arbiters, 3 3 0

6 6 0

Gift by Barons out of a bastardy estate, 20 0 0

Collections from Parishes, viz.—

Parish of Queensferry,	£6	1	6
Do. Falkirk,	37	5	6
Do. Cramond,	8	14	4
Do. Ratho,	16	0	0
Do. Collace,	2	2	0
Do. Pencaitland,	17	13	6
Do. Prestonpans,	17	2	8
Do. Dirleton,	15	3	6
Do. Garwald and			
Barry,	1	10	0
Do. Aberlady,	18	4	0
Do. Crichton,	3	10	0
Do. Haddington,	17	8	3
Do. Little Dunkeld,	7	16	6
Do. Dalkeith,	16	12	4
Do. Moreham,	5	12	2
Do. West Calder,	4	4	0
Do. Tranent,	10	1	2
Do. Kenmore,	9	14	0

Carried forward, £214 15 5

£154 14 0 £7573 0 11

Brought forward, £	214	15	5	£154	14	0	£7573	0	11
Do. Logierait,	4	13	8						
Do. Linlithgow, (additional,)	2	0	0						

221 9 1

376 3 1

1814.

Subscriptions from individuals,

Duke of Buccleuch,				£105	0	0
4 at £10	10	0		42	0	0
3 at	5	5	0	15	15	0
2 at	5	0	0	10	0	0
2 at	3	3	0	6	6	0
19 at	2	2	0	39	18	0
41 at	1	1	0	43	1	0
Smaller sums,				7	3	6

£269 3 6

From the Incorporation of Tailors, 10 10 0

Fines from Magistrates, 15 0 0

Gift by Barons of Exchequer from a
bastardy estate. (£100, and interest,) 102 8 0

Collections from Parishes, viz.—

Parish of Bolton,	£8	0	0
Do. Gladsmuir,	11	2	6
Do. Dull,	3	3	0
Do. Kepputh,	20	0	0
Do. Midcalder,	8	0	0
Do. Melrose,	8	8	0
Do. Innerwick,	15	15	0

74 8 6

Legacy by Mrs Margaret Hay, 44 18 11

516 8 11

1815.

Subscriptions from individuals, viz.—

2 at £10	0	0		£20	0	0
1 at	5	5	0	5	5	0
6 at	1	1	0	6	6	0
Smaller sums,				4	16	6

£36 7 6

Subscriptions from collective bodies, viz.—

College of Physicians, (2d donation,)	£25	0	0
Society of Solicitors, (2d donation,)	26	5	0

51 5 0

Carried forward, £87 12 6 £8465 12 11

Brought forward,		£87	12	6	£8465	12	11
Fines from Sheriff Court,							
per Sir Wm. Rae,		£135	8	0			
From an Exchequer Jury,		7	17	6			
					143	5	6
Gifts from Barons of Exchequer, viz.							
From a Bastardy Estate,		£24	18	4			
Do. Do.		10	0	0			
					34	18	4
From Mr Bannister,							
being the produce of a							
benefit exhibition at							
the Circus,		£25	0	0			
From Manager of Musical							
Festival, being surplus							
proceeds,		400	0	0			
From Magistrates—Sum							
collected by them, in							
place of ordering an							
illumination in July,							
1814,		132	2	5			
					557	2	5
Collections from Parishes, &c. viz.							
Parish of Athelstaneford,		£8	0	0			
Do. Lasswade,		12	13	0			
Do. Whitburn		4	9	1			
Burgher Congregation,							
Dalkeith,		26	0	0			
Collection after Sermon by							
the Rev. Henry Grey,		130	11	4			
					181	13	5
					=====	1004	12
					=====	=====	=====
1816.							
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.							
					*	223	11
1817.							
Do. Do.					*	152	16
1818.							
Do. Do.					*	353	1
1819.							
Do. Do.					*	251	16
* Particulars for these four years wanting.							
1820.							
Subscriptions from individuals, viz.—							
Miss Stair Primrose,		£50	0	0			
Mr Ponton, Newington,		1	0	0			
					=====	=====	=====
Carried forward,		£51	0	0	£10451	11	0

	Brought forward,	£51	0	0	£10451	11	0
Grant by Barons of Exchequer from a							
Bastardy Estate,	.		47	6	5		
Legacies from							
Richmond Martin	.	£ 6	12	10			
Adam Rolland, Esq.							
less duty, &c.	.	927	14	9			
					934	7	7
						1032	14 0

1821.

Subscriptions from individuals, viz.—

Earl of Hopetoun	.	£ 10	0	0
Sheriff Duff	.	20	0	0
Mr Thomas Butler	.	1	1	0

£31 0 0

Fines from Sheriff Court,	.	2	0	0
Legacy from Mr Andrew Hutchison,		90	0	0

123 1 0

1822.

Subscriptions from individuals, viz.—

Dr Buchan	.	£ 10	11	0
Mr Thomas Butler	.	1	1	0

£11 12 0

Donation from his Majesty during his				
visit,	.	105	0	0

Grant by Barons of Exchequer from a				
Bastardy Estate	.	384	17	2

501 9 2

1823.

Subscriptions from individuals, viz.—

Mr Wyllie	.	£ 10	10	0
A Lady, per Dr Buchan	.	10	0	0
Mrs Duncan, Restalrig,	.	10	0	0
Sir William Forbes	.	50	0	0

Sir William Forbes, amount of sum				
left by his father to the Asylum,				
under a condition as to the build-				
ings, which was not fulfilled,	.	200	0	0

£280 10 0

Legacies from

Dr M'Intyre,	.	£180	0	0
Mr Kay, Architect,		218	0	0
Mr A. Thomson,		24	6	6
Mr A. Laing, Architect,		27	0	0

449 6 6

729 16 6

Carried forward, £12838 11 0

Brought forward, £ 12838 11 8

1824.

Donations from

Miss M. Keith Abercromby, . .	£ 200	0	0
Miss Renton,	20	0	0
Anonymous,	30	0	0
A Lady, per Mr Porteous, . . .	2	0	0
	<hr/> <hr/>		
	£ 252	0	0

Grant by Barons of Exchequer from a

Bastardy Estate,	100	0	0
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Legacies from

Mr Crichton, Friar's

Carse, £179 0 0

Mrs Hay Mudie, 178 17 6

357 17 6

709 17 6

1825.

Subscriptions from Bombay, . . . £44 17 0

Mr Bruce of Kennet, 1 0 0

£ 45 17 0

Grant by Barons of Exchequer from a

Bastardy Estate 100 0 0

Legacies from

Miss Jane Simpson £34 4 10½

Dr Freer, (to account
of £100,) 50 0 0

Mr Thomson, 45 0 0

129 4 10½

275 1 10½

1826.

Donation from J. S. More, Esq. £10 10 0

Grant by Barons of Exchequer from a

Bastardy Estate, 200 0 0

Legacy from Miss Margaret Logie 15 0 0

225 10 0

1827.

Donation from Rev Mr Forrester, . £2 0 0

,, " a Friend." 2 10 0

4 10 0

1828.

Legacies from

Mr Aitkin, and interest, . . . £181 6 6

Mr Hutchison, (part,) 300 0 0

Carried forward, £481 6 6 £14053 11 0½

GENERAL ABSTRACT

OF THE

PRECEDING STATE.

1. Subscriptions or Donations from Individuals	£ 5986	18	0
Whereof			
Subscribed in this country,	£4278	6	9
in India	1708	11	3
	<hr/>		
Sum as before	£ 5986	18	0
	<hr/>		
2. Subscriptions from Public & Collective Bodies, viz.—			
College of Physicians, at twice,	£ 50	0	0
— of Surgeons,	25	0	0
City of Edinburgh,	105	0	0
— of Perth,	105	0	0
Society of Solicitors, at twice,	36	15	0
Incorporation of Hammernmen,	26	5	0
Goldsmiths,	21	0	0
Mary's Chapel,	52	10	0
Websters	10	10	0
Fleshers,	31	10	0
Cordiners,	10	10	0
Tailors,	10	10	0
	<hr/>		
		484	10 0
3. Fines from Sheriff and other Courts, and Donations from Exchequer Juries,			
		324	17 6
4. Gifts from Barons of Exchequer out of estates fallen to the Crown			
		989	9 11
5. Legacies,		3852	12 8½
6. Grant from Government, and interest,		2014	2 9
7. Proceeds of Musical Festival. Collection by Magistrates in place of an illumination, &c.		587	2 5
8. Collections in Parish and other Churches, viz.—			
Edinburgh Churches and Chapels,			
per list, (see pp. 40, 41.)	£ 691	5	9
Country Parishes, viz.—			
Aberlady,	£18	4	0
Athelstaneford,	8	0	0
Biggar,	16	6	3
Bolton,	8	0	0
Borrowstounness,	15	12	8
Borthwick,	9	11	0
Broughton,	4	15	0
Calder, (Mid)	8	0	0
Calder, (West)	4	4	0
	<hr/>		
Carried forward,	£92	12 11	£691 5 9 £14239 13 3½

Brought forward,	£92	12	12	£691	5	9	£14239	13	3½
Carriden, . . .	3	12	4						
Colinton, . . .	7	0	6						
Collace, . . .	2	2	0						
Cramond, . . .	8	14	4						
Cranstoun, . . .	9	0	0						
Crichton, . . .	3	10	0						
Dalkeith, . . .	16	12	4						
Dirleton, . . .	15	3	6						
Dull, . . .	3	3	0						
Dunkeld, (Little)	7	16	6						
Falkirk, . . .	37	5	6						
Falla, . . .	2	0	0						
Garwald and Barrie	1	10	0						
Gladsmuir, . . .	11	2	6						
Haddington, . . .	17	8	3						
Humbie, Heritors and Parish, . . .	27	12	6						
Innerwick, . . .	15	15	0						
Kenmore, . . .	9	14	0						
Kepputh, . . .	20	0	0						
Kirkwood, . . .	1	13	6						
Lasswade . . .	12	13	0						
Leith, (North)	14	0	0						
Linlithgow, . . .	33	0	0						
Livingston, . . .	6	9	7						
Logierait, . . .	4	13	8						
Melrose, . . .	8	8	0						
Moreham, . . .	5	12	2						
Newlands, . . .	36	13	0						
Peebles, Town and Parish, . . .	40	3	6						
Pentcaitland, . . .	17	13	6						
Polmont, . . .	25	4	0						
Prestonpans, . . .	17	2	8						
Queensferry . . .	6	1	6						
Ratho, . . .	16	0	0						
Skirling, . . .	10	10	6						
Slamannan, . . .	6	2	6						
Torphichen, . . .	11	3	0						
Tranent, . . .	10	1	2						
Uphall, . . .	8	2	0						
Whitburn, . . .	4	9	1						
				607	11	6			
Burgher Congregation, Dalkeith,				26	0	0			
Sermon by Rev. Henry Grey,				130	11	4			
				1455 8 7					

II.—STATEMENT shewing the RECEIPTS and INCOME From its Commencement in 1792,

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.

Individual Subscriptions and Donations.	Subscriptions from Public and Collective Bodies.	Fines from Sheriff and other Courts, and Contributions by Exchequer and Justiciary Juries.	Gifts from Barons of Exchequer.	Legacies.	Collections from Parish and other Churches.	Contributions from sundry sources.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 4 0
21 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 0 0
26 5 0	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	51 5 0
19 19 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 19 0
—	—	43 13 0	—	—	—	—	43 13 0
—	—	62 10 0	—	—	—	*2014 2 9	2076 12 9
7 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 2 0
1447 18 4	229 15 0	16 16 0	—	212 0 0	—	—	1906 9 4
1351 4 3	21 0 0	14 14 0	—	—	—	—	1386 18 3
34 10 0	—	7 6 0	—	—	—	—	41 16 0
409 2 0	31 10 0	9 3 0	—	—	—	—	449 15 0
417 8 6	115 10 0	4 4 0	—	—	976 4 1	†30 0 0	1543 6 7
128 8 0	—	6 6 0	20 0 0	—	221 9 1	—	376 3 1
269 3 6	10 10 0	15 0 0	102 8 0	44 18 11	74 8 6	—	1521 1 1
36 7 6	51 5 0	143 5 6	34 18 4	—	181 13 5	†557 2 5 }	223 11 7
223 11 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	152 16 11
152 16 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	353 1 5
353 1 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	251 16 0
251 16 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1032 14 0
51 0 0	—	—	47 6 5	934 7 7	—	—	123 1 0
31 1 0	—	2 0 0	—	90 0 0	—	—	501 9 2
116 12 0	—	—	384 17 2	—	—	—	729 16 6
280 10 0	—	—	—	449 6 6	—	—	709 17 6
252 0 0	—	—	100 0 0	357 17 6	—	—	275 1 10½
45 17 0	—	—	100 0 0	129 4 10½	—	—	225 10 0
10 10 0	—	—	200 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	4 10 0
4 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	566 17 7
—	—	—	—	566 17 7	—	—	6 13 6
5 0 0	—	—	—	—	1 13 6	—	639 19 4
—	—	—	—	639 19 4	—	—	10 0 0
10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	77 19 11
—	—	—	—	77 19 11	—	—	312 0 6
5 0 0	—	—	—	307 0 6	—	—	28 0 0
—	—	—	—	28 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,986 18 0	484 10 0	324 17 6	989 9 11	3,852 12 8½	1,455 8 7	2,601 5 2	15,695 1 10½

* Grant from Parliament, including £14, 2s. 9d. of interest.
or Illumination and Musical Festival.

† Mrs Siddons and Forum

of the LUNATIC ASYLUM at MORNINGSIDe,
till 31st December, 1835.

ORDINARY INCOME.							
YEARS.	Board for Patients.	Rents received for House and Ground previous to the Asylum being opened.	Interest from Bank, &c.	Dividends on Bank of England Stock.	Dividends on Royal Bank Stock.	TOTAL.	Total sum of Receipts from both sources.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1792	—	—	—	—	—	—	161 1 0
1793							
1794							
1795							
1805	—	—	—	—	—	—	2076 12 9
1806							
1807							
1808							
1809	—	30 0 0	106 19 5	—	—	136 19 5	1523 17 8
1810	—	87 10 10	129 9 9½	—	—	217 0 7½	258 16 7½
1811	—	—	164 0 4	—	—	164 0 4	613 15 4
1812	—	20 0 0	304 0 9	—	—	324 0 9	1867 7 4
1813	11 11 0	—	154 4 9	—	—	165 15 9	541 18 10
1814	1277 13 6	40 0 0	158 11 9	—	—	1476 5 3	2997 6 4
1815							
1816	992 10 6	—	55 11 5	—	—	1048 1 11	1271 13 6
1817	1228 12 4	—	58 5 8	—	—	1286 18 0	1439 14 11
1818	1326 12 3	—	84 16 11	—	—	1411 9 2	1764 10 7
1819	1367 0 0	—	95 19 1	—	—	1462 19 1	1714 15 1
1820	1407 8 6	—	99 3 3	—	—	1506 11 9	2539 5 9
1821	1413 5 0	—	5 2 0	—	—	1418 7 0	1541 8 0
1822	1429 14 6	—	—	—	—	1439 14 6	1941 3 8
1823	1466 16 0	—	—	—	—	1466 16 0	2196 12 6
1824	1564 17 0	—	23 14 6	—	—	1588 11 6	2298 9 0
1825	1720 10 10	—	32 3 0	—	—	1752 13 10	2027 15 8½
1826	1968 10 0	—	80 11 0	—	—	2049 1 0	2274 11 0
1827	2046 10 0	—	99 14 11	—	—	2146 4 11	2150 14 11
1828	2088 0 6	—	126 11 3	—	—	2214 11 9	2781 9 4
1829	2340 8 6	—	74 6 2	94 4 0	—	2508 18 8	2515 12 2
1830	2501 7 8	—	53 3 1	188 8 0	—	2742 18 9	3382 18 1
1831	2320 19 2	—	88 15 9	188 8 0	—	2598 2 11	2608 2 11
1832	2490 8 11	—	79 2 5	188 8 0	—	2757 19 4	2835 19 3
1833	2340 2 6	—	18 14 7½	188 8 0	110 0 0	2657 5 1½	2969 5 7½
1834	2302 9 9	—	26 13 11	188 8 0	110 0 0	2627 11 8	2655 11 8
1835	2427 2 11	—	45 11 9	188 8 0	110 0 0	2771 2 8	2771 2 8
£	38,042 11 4	177 10 10	2,265 6 11	1,224 12 0	330 0 0	42,040 1 1	57,735 2 11½

II. *Continued.*—STATEMENT shewing the EXPENDITURE from its commencement in 1792,

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.				ORDINARY				
YEARS.	Purchase price of Ground and Buildings.	Furniture.	TOTAL.	YEARS.	House Expenses, including Ordinary Furnishing and Repairs.	Superintendent and Matron's Salaries and Allowances.	Physicians' and Surgeons' Allowances.	Secretary's Salary.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1792	—	—	—	1792	—	—	—	—
1805	—	—	—	1805	—	—	—	—
1806	1455 14 3*	—	1455 14 3	1806	—	—	—	—
1807	—	—	—	1807	—	—	—	—
1808	—	—	—	1808	—	—	—	—
1809	—	—	—	1809	—	—	—	—
1810	5 1 6	—	5 1 6	1810	—	—	—	—
1811	389 17 4	—	389 17 4	1811	—	—	—	—
1812	2163 1 9	—	2163 1 9	1812	—	—	—	—
1813	1238 11 6	174 2 0	1412 13 6	1813	138 4 5	—	—	—
1814	3388 4 9	183 12 11	3571 17 8	1814	663 10 2	256 18 8	—	—
1815				1815				
1816	571 16 0	—	571 16 0	1816	555 8 3	112 10 6	71 8 0	31 10 0
1817	126 11 3	101 11 7	228 2 10	1817	706 1 6	99 12 1	26 5 0	10 10 0
1818	209 17 3	—	209 17 3	1818	688 11 7	118 9 2	48 6 0	10 10 0
1819	269 8 10	—	269 8 10	1819	746 0 3	119 17 0	47 5 0	10 10 0
1820	3042 0 0	—	3042 0 0	1820	830 9 11	132 9 0	51 9 0	10 10 0
1821	2048 12 0	107 1 2	2155 13 2	1821	668 15 4	125 1 7	29 15 0	10 10 0
1822	378 8 0	121 9 7	999 17 7	1822	722 9 11	126 9 0	55 12 0	10 10 0
1823	650 0 0	18 18 9	668 18 9	1823	837 10 2	126 8 0	56 14 0	10 10 0
1824	372 7 5	254 14 8	627 2 1	1824	885 8 0	126 11 9	—	10 10 0
1825	—	—	—	1825	876 16 9	136 1 8	‡109 4 0	10 10 0
1826	—	—	—	1826	1185 18 3	142 9 4	63 0 0	10 10 0
1827	—	—	—	1827	1157 9 5	136 14 3½	72 9 0	10 10 0
1828	—	—	—	1828	963 15 2	141 5 7½	65 2 0	10 10 0
1829	—	—	—	1829	1150 18 8	149 6 9	69 6 0	10 10 0
1830	—	—	—	1830	985 19 4½	149 7 2	74 11 0	10 10 0
1831	750 0 0	—	750 0 0	1831	1098 2 0	131 13 4	‡204 15 0	—
1832	150 0 0	—	150 0 0	1832	1333 7 6	95 10 0	123 18 0	26 5 0
1833	1337 5 3	119 14 6	1456 19 9	1833	1165 4 3	230† 0 0	128 1 0	26 5 0
1834	125 5 8½	—	125 5 8½	1834	1141 15 3½	233 0 0	127 19 0	26 5 0
1835	446 10 0	—	446 10 0	1835	1133 12 4	230 0 0	125 17 0	26 5 0
£ 19,618 12 9½				19,635 8 6				
1,081 5 2				3,119 14 11				
20,699 17 11½				1,550 16 0				
				283 10 0				

* The Purchase-price of Ground at Morningside.

† The retiring allowance of £ 60 to Mr Hughes commences with this year.

‡ Payments for two years.

the LUNATIC ASYLUM at MORNINGSIDe,
 11 31st December, 1835.

EXPENDITURE.

Treasurer's Salary.	Chaplain and Precentor's Salaries.	Auditors' Allowances.	Public and Parish Burdens, Water Duty, and Insurances.	Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Stamps, and Incidental Expenses, &c.	Total.	Total Payments, Ordinary and Extraordinary.	YEARS.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1792
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1805
—	—	—	—	—	—	1455 14 3	1806
—	—	—	—	18 1 5	18 1 5	18 1 5	1807
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1808
—	—	—	6 3 0	146 17 2	147 3 5	147 3 5	1809
—	—	—	—	104 2 3	104 2 3	109 3 9	1810
—	—	—	—	79 4 1	79 4 1	469 1 5	1811
—	—	—	16 9 0	25 18 2	42 7 2	2205 8 11	1812
—	—	—	3 15 10	13 5 6	155 5 9	1567 19 3	1813
—	—	—	12 0 3	125 3 4	1057 12 5	4629 10 1	1814
—	—	—	—	1 1 0	771 17 9	1343 13 9	1815
—	—	—	—	30 19 7	873 8 2	1101 11 0	1816
—	—	—	—	26 0 1	891 16 10	1101 14 1	1817
—	—	—	—	14 13 2	938 5 5	1207 14 3	1818
—	—	—	2 18 2	9 1 6	1036 17 7	4078 17 7	1819
—	—	—	5 10 2	19 19 6	859 11 7	3015 4 9	1820
—	—	—	4 4 2	36 17 5	956 2 6	1956 0 1	1821
—	—	—	2 18 2	6 1 5	1040 1 9	1709 0 6	1822
—	—	—	4 7 2	38 13 6	1065 10 5	1692 12 6	1823
†31 10 0	—	—	8 0 9½	12 17 8	1185 0 10½	1185 0 10½	1824
15 15 0	—	—	4 3 6½	12 4 7	1434 0 8½	1434 0 8½	1825
15 15 0	—	—	4 13 5½	4 5 0	1401 16 2	1401 16 2	1826
15 15 0	—	—	3 17 4	8 0 7	1208 5 8½	1208 5 8½	1827
15 15 0	—	—	4 3 0	10 6 7	1410 6 0	1410 6 0	1828
15 15 0	—	—	3 17 3	16 9 4½	1256 9 2	1256 9 2	1829
15 15 0	—	—	4 2 0	15 15 4	1470 2 8	2220 2 8	1830
36 15 0	24 10 0	36 15 0	†56 16 7	37 1 11	1712 19 0	1920 19 0	1831
42 0 0	34 0 0	5 5 0	71 13 9½	47 12 2	1750 1 2½	3207 0 11½	1832
42 0 0	34 0 0	5 5 0	67 0 11	15 16 0	1693 1 2½	1818 6 11	1833
42 0 0	*45 0 0	5 5 0	60 18 4	22 5 3	1691 2 11	2137 12 11	1834
288 15 0	137 10 0	52 10 0	341 16 2	898 13 6½	26,308 14 1½	47,008 12 1	1835

* Including a Donation of £10.

† Water-duty of £50 commenced this year.

II. — STATE, giving a comparative view of the ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the EDINBURGH LUNATIC ASYLUM, and the ANNUAL BALANCE on each.

ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY INCOME and EXPENDITURE from Commence- ment of the Institution.						ORDINARY INCOME and EX- PENDITURE from the opening of the ASYLUM in 1813.						
YEARS.	Income.			Expenditure.	Balances		Income, including Interest on Funds.	Expenditure.	Balances in favour of Asylum.			
	£	s.	d.		in favour of Asylum.	against Asylum.				£	s.	d.
1792 } 1805 }	161	1	0	—	161	1	0	—				
1806	2076	12	9	1455	14	3	620	18	6			
1807	107	1	5	18	1	5	89	0	0			
1808	1906	9	4	—	1906	9	4	—				
1809	1523	17	8	147	3	5	1376	14	3			
1810	258	16	7½	109	3	9	149	12	10½			
1811	613	15	4	469	1	5	144	13	11			
1812	1837	7	4	2205	8	11	—	338	1	7		
1813	541	18	10	1567	19	3	—	1026	0	5		
1814 } 1815 }	2997	6	4	4629	10	1	—	1632	3	9		
1816	1271	13	6	1343	13	9	—	72	0	3		
1817	1439	14	11	1101	11	0	338	3	11			
1818	1764	10	7	1101	14	1	662	16	6			
1819	1714	15	1	1207	14	3	507	0	10			
1820	2539	5	9	4078	17	7	—	1539	11	10		
1821	1541	8	0	3015	4	9	—	1473	16	9		
1822	1941	3	8	1956	0	1	—	14	16	5		
1823	2196	12	6	1709	0	6	487	12	0			
1824	2298	9	0	1692	12	6	605	16	6			
1825	2027	15	8½	1185	0	10½	842	14	10			
1826	2274	11	0	1434	0	8½	840	10	3½			
1827	2150	14	11	1401	16	2	748	18	9			
1828	2781	9	4	1208	5	8½	1573	3	7½			
1829	2515	12	2	1410	6	0	1105	6	2			
1830	3382	18	1	1256	9	2	2126	8	11			
1831	2608	2	11	2220	2	8	388	0	3			
1832	2835	19	3	1920	19	0	915	0	3			
1833	2969	5	7½	3207	0	11½	—	237	15	4		
1834	2655	11	8	1818	6	11	837	4	9			
1835	2771	2	8	2137	12	11	633	9	9			
£57,735			2	11½	47,008	12	1	17,060	17	2½		
Balance of Funds at Dec. 31, 1835.			10,726			10	10½	10,726			10	10½
£57,735			2	11½				£17,060			17	2½

STATE of FUNDS of the EDINBURGH LUNATIC
ASYLUM, as at 31st December, 1835.

Balance of Funds as per last state,	£10,726 10 10½
Disposed of thus: —	
Invested in Bank of England	
Stock,	£5,000 0 0
Do. in Royal Bank do.	3,040 0 0
Balance in Ramsay, Bonars,	
& Co.'s.	2,560* 0 0
Arrears of Board, &c.	226 12 2
	<hr style="border-top: 3px double black;"/>
	£10,826 12 2
Deduct Balance due the Treas-	
urer,	100 1 3½
Sum as above,	<hr style="border-top: 3px double black;"/>
	<hr style="border-top: 3px double black;"/> £10,726 10 10½ <hr style="border-top: 3px double black;"/>

* *Memorandum.*—£2040 of this sum has since been also invested in Royal Bank Stock.

NOTE. — It appears, from the preceding States, that the *Extraordinary Receipts* of the Institution, since its commencement, have not been sufficient to defray the *Extraordinary Expenditure* by above £4000, which therefore has been made up out of the savings arising from the *Ordinary Income*.

IV.—TABLE shewing the Number of PATIENTS admitted and discharged, each year, since the ASYLUM was opened, and their condition at the time of removal.

FIRST SERIES.—MALES NOT DISTINGUISHED FROM FEMALES.

YEAR.	Number admitted to 31st Dec.	Number removed to 31st Dec.	Of whom				Number remaining at 31st Dec.
			Cured.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Died.	
1813	6	2	1	—	1	—	4
1814	14	3	5	3	—	—	
	20	10	6	3	1	—	10
1815	21	10	8	—	2	—	
	41	20	14	3	3	—	21
1816	14	11	5	6	—	—	
	55	31	19	9	3	—	24
1817	12	13	4	6	2	1	
	67	44	23	15	5	1	23
1818	11	12	7	—	4	1	
	78	56	30	15	9	2	22
1819	15	12	2	5	4	1	
	93	68	32	20	13	3	25
1820	6	7	3	—	4	—	
	99	75	35	20	17	3	24
1821	11	9	* 5	2	2	—	
	110	84	10	22	19	3	26
1822	15	18	5	6	7	—	
	125	102	45	28	26	3	23
1823	18	17	7	5	5	—	
	143	119	52	33	31	3	24
1824	9	9	* 4	3	2	—	
	152	128	56	36	33	3	24
1825	25	16	* 6	3	3	4	
	177	144	62	39	36	7	33
1826	22	20	7	9	3	1	
	199	164	69	48	39	8	35
1827	9	14	* 8	3	3	—	
	208	178	77	51	42	8	30
1828	11	9	* 4	3	2	—	
	219	187	81	54	44	8	32
1829	18	15	8	7	—	—	
	237	202	89	61	44	8	35
1830	14	15	5	3	6	1	
	251	217	94	64	50	9	34
1831	14	12	8	4	—	—	
Nos. over to the end of Second Series, }	265	229	102	68	50	9	36

Memorandum.—No account has been preserved with respect to the condition of the Patients removed in those years marked thus * The numbers are, therefore, stated according to the average of former years.

SECOND SERIES. — PATIENTS DISTINGUISHED INTO MALES AND FEMALES.

YEAR.	Admitted. to 31st Dec.		Removed. to 31st Dec.		Of whom						Died.		Remaining, at 31st December.		
					Cured.		Improved.		Not Improved.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total N
													19	17	36
1832	11	3	10	1	6	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	20	19	39
1833	6	8	5	6	1	1	2	2	1	—	1	3			
	17	11	15	7	7	1	5	3	2	—	1	3	21	21	42
1834	8	5	7	2	3	—	4	1	—	—	—	1			
	25	16	22	9	10	1	9	4	2	—	1	4	22	24	46
1835	10	8	11	11	1	6	2	1	1	2	*7	2			
Half Year ending 30th June, 1836. }	35	14	33	20	11	7	11	5	3	2	3	6	21	21	42
	5	4	6	7	5	2	—	3	—	1	1	1			
	40	28	39	27	16	9	11	8	3	3	9	7	20	18	38
	68		66		25		19		6		16		38		
Numbers brought, from First Series. }	265		229		102		68		50		9				
TOTALS,	333		295		127		87		56		25		38		

* *Memorandum.* — Of the nine deaths which happened this year, three were from apoplexy; and the Physicians remark, that seven of the cases “ had been hopeless for years.”

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE PRECEDING TABLE.

Since the Asylum was opened in 1813, (twenty-three years ago,) there have
 been admitted in all, 333 Patient
 Of whom,
 Discharged, 295
 Leaving in Asylum at 30th June, 1836, 38
 viz. Males, 20
 Females, 18
 — 38
 Of those discharged, namely, 295
 There were,
 Recovered, 127
 Improved, 87
 Removed by relations, not improved, 56
 Died (in twenty-three years,) 25
 Being about 1 in 14.

— 295
 ———

V. — TABLE shewing the RATES OF BOARD paid for PATIENTS in the LUNATIC ASYLUM, and the Number admitted at each Rate annually, from 1826, (when the first Patient was received at a Reduced Rate,) to 1st July, 1836.

RATES OF BOARD.	Number in Asylum at 31st Dec. 1826.	Numbers admitted in										To 1st July, 1836	Total for ten years.	Number in Asylum at 1st July, 1836.
		1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835				
£300 0 0	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
220 0 0	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
201 6 0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
200 0 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	
120 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	
110 10 0	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
100 0 0	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	8	—	
*83 4 0	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	2	
70 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	
<hr/>														
55 18 0† { Ordinary rate. }	5 29	1 8	1 10	3 14	2 7	— 11	4 11	2 7	2 6	3 10	— 5	— 23 118	— 13	
<hr/>														
54 12 0	34	9	11	17	9	11	15	9	8	13	5	141	16	
45 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	
43 6 0	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
42 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	
40 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	5	2	
35 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	
32 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	
30 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	2	5	14	10	
25 0 0	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	2	—	7	4	
21 0 0	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	
20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	
†12 0 0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
<hr/>														
												39		
<hr/>														
		35	9	11	18	14	13	17	14	14	22	13	180	38

RESULT.

Patients admitted at rates <i>above</i> ordinary rate of board,	.	.	.	23
Do. admitted <i>at</i> ordinary do.	.	.	.	118
Do. admitted at rates <i>under</i> ordinary do.	.	.	.	39
				<hr/>
Number as before,	.	.	.	180

Patients now in Asylum <i>at</i> or <i>above</i> ordinary rate,	.	.	.	.	16
Do. do. <i>under</i> do.	.	.	.	.	22
					<hr/>
Number as before,	.	.	.	.	38

* One of these has recently been altered to £80.

† This patient was admitted for £100 in whole, and lived about nine years.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

STATEMENT by the REV. L. M'LEAN, Chaplain to the Lunatic Asylum, Morningside, as to the Effects of Religious Instruction in that Institution.

THE Chaplain has to state, that no congregation of worshippers can conduct themselves with greater propriety, or manifest deeper interest in sacred things, than the patients in the Asylum; nor can any minister meet with greater respect or even affection among his flock, than their Chaplain has ever experienced at the hands of his interesting, but deeply afflicted hearers. On an average, about one half of the patients meet on Sabbath afternoon in the chapel. When assembled for the worship of God, their eyes are fixed upon the speaker, the passages of Scripture referred to in his discourse are promptly sought out, and the varying expression in the countenances of several, as the words of consolation or advice are addressed to them, proves, that although the heart may be tremblingly alive to its own anguish and secret bitterness, it is not unconscious of the power and blessedness of the only lasting comfort of the suffering sons of men.

Slight interruptions have twice occurred in both cases, in consequence of a severe nervous paroxysm attacking one of the patients; none of the rest, however, appeared in the slightest degree disturbed, and so soon as the afflicted persons were removed by the attendants, the service was resumed with the same composure as if nothing unusual had happened.

Nor do the patients lose remembrance of the instructions received in the chapel. On the contrary, they have frequently made remarks to the Chaplain, which clearly proved, that they had closely followed him through all his observations; and he has been informed by the Superintendent, that the text and sermon generally formed the subject of conversation on the Sabbath evening among the more collected.

One or two circumstances in connection with the foregoing observations may now be mentioned. While conversing with the Chaplain, one of the patients requested him to preach from a particular text. This request having been complied with, he playfully repeated a common proverb, to the effect, that there are certain persons who, when a little is given to them, desire to take a great deal more, and begged that the subject of discourse for the following Sabbath might be John, iii. 3. After the discourse was delivered, the cause of the selection was explained. He had heard a sermon on the same passage several years before; and not feeling altogether satisfied, in some respects, with the manner in which the subject had been treated, he wished to ascertain in what light it would be viewed by a different individual.

The same person, a few months ago, again pointed out a text — Matt. xix. 14; and, on this occasion, he was supported by the united wishes of the other patients. The death of the Superintendent's son had deeply affected the patients; and in this pleasing way they manifested their sympathy with the afflicted parents. It may not be uninteresting to observe here, that the countenance and voice of childhood possess a powerful influence over the insane, frequently producing a momentary calm, and calling forth expressions of tenderness even in their wildest moments.

Another of the patients, while on her deathbed, after conversing for a considerable time on her present state and future prospects, requested that something might be given her to moisten her lips, begging particularly, that it might be handed to her by the writer of this article. After receiving what was desired, she exclaimed, in the most earnest manner, "Oh! that I might receive but a cup of cold water in the name of a disciple!" The following night, when the Chaplain was in the act of taking leave of her, she grasped his hand, and looking up with an expression of countenance that language cannot describe, cried out, — "I will not let thee go, except thou bless me." In a few hours afterwards, she was a member of the spiritual world.

Another, three hours before death, after having given the most satisfactory account of the grounds of her hope, remarked, — "If

God is pleased to detain me a little longer on earth, (which I think very unlikely,) I am ready to remain ; yet, if it seems good to Him, I rather wish to be removed, for this has been to me a life of care and many sorrows ; but my Father's will be done."

Several facts of a similar nature might be adduced, but the foregoing, it is hoped, will be sufficient to satisfy those acquainted with the nature of such an institution, that the system is working well, and may also tend to alter an opinion, too generally entertained, that preaching to the insane is useless. It is imagined that every individual is necessarily excited or furious, whereas, in fact, the patients may be divided into three classes, — those subject to monomania ; those liable to periodical madness ; and those who are decidedly fatuous. The two first classes are quite competent to receive instruction ; for though often dangerous when at liberty, yet, under the gentle restraint of the Asylum, where every thing is done to soothe, and nothing to irritate, they become tractable and gentle ; so that the worship of God is peculiarly comforting to them. The third class, the fatuous, cannot in general be expected to receive any benefit from religious exercises, yet even these it would be unwise altogether to exclude ; for though they may appear to us to be devoid of mental energy and consciousness, their minds, instead of being completely dormant, may perhaps be in a state of constant activity, and receiving impressions from external objects. A brief illustration of this opinion may be given.

A patient, in the lowest stage of idiocy, was regularly, on account of her quietness, brought to the chapel, but it was never imagined that she had the slightest comprehension of what was going on ; she hardly ever spoke, and was at all times *passive*, enjoying apparently nothing above animal existence. On her deathbed, the Chaplain visited her. Whenever his voice was heard, the helpless creature, to the astonishment of her attendants, with a smile of delight, seemed to recognize it : she moved her head-dress to hear more distinctly ; turned round to the speaker ; and when prayer was offered up, her clasped hands and moving lips left no doubt that she was fully aware of her situation, and was even joining in the petition at the throne of grace. The same conduct was manifested on every occasion when he visited her, until death terminated her sufferings.

The patients, when in an excited state, are of course necessarily excluded from the chapel, though this rule is not without exceptions. A patient who had been regularly in the habit of attending worship, became dreadfully excited on the Lord's Day. To ascertain what effect religious worship might have upon him, he was brought into the chapel. The moment the service commenced, a change passed

upon the unhappy man ; the song of praise—in which all the patients take great delight—and the voice of supplication, seemed to operate as a spell upon his troubled mind. He became calm and tranquil, listened attentively to what was said, and remembered it afterwards.

In his ministrations among the insane, the Chaplain is cautious never to draw any gloomy or alarming picture ; the views of religious truth placed before them are of a cheering, consolatory, or occasionally, as circumstances may require, of an affecting nature. He has, indeed, often opposed the peculiar opinions and prejudices of his hearers, but the opposition, coming from the pulpit, and being addressed *to all*, did not alarm the pride of any individual, though, had the same remarks been made to them in private conversation, they would, in all probability, have induced a violent state of excitement.

It is pleasing to contemplate the changes which have of late taken place in Asylums for the insane ; the system now adopted is of a moral, instead of being merely of a physieal nature—the patients are soothed, instead of being subjected to unpitying coereion—they are treated as suffering brethren, instead of being regarded as degraded outcasts.

In concluding his Report, the Chaplain feels himself bound to state, that the Superintendent and Matron have, in every respect, met his wishes and furthered his views, and that he considers the support on their part to have materially contributed in securing success to his efforts.

No. II.

EXCERPTS of LETTERS from recovered patients, or relatives of patients, respecting their treatment in the Asylum, received since the appointment of Mr and Mrs Radley, the present Superintendent and Matron.

No. 1.

ADDRESSED TO SUPERINTENDENT.

August 21, 1832.

I cannot longer withhold from expressing my thankfulness to you for the recovery of my brother, he being in a very violent state at the time when you became the Superintendent, and soon thereafter recovering. I shall always look upon you as being the instrument of his recovery. Words cannot express the gratitude I feel towards you.

I would also beg to state, for your satisfaction, that my brother highly esteems you, especially in your professional character, and that he will never forget your kind treatment to him during his stay with you.

No. 2.

FROM A RECOVERED PATIENT TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.

December 6, 1832.

Having been led to understand that you occasionally received from such as had been under your charge, letters expressing their opinion of your treatment of them, it is with pleasure I add my testimony to those you may have already received in your favour, declaring the high sense I feel of the kindness which characterized your conduct towards myself. The utmost attention was paid to my comfort, as well as to that of the other patients in regard to every thing, either necessary or convenient. The food provided was nourishing and abundant, the utmost regard was paid to order and cleanliness, and there appeared the utmost desire to mitigate the rigours of confinement. Your demeanour was distinguished by the

greatest civility and urbanity of manner, and I enjoyed from you, a liberty and indulgence, which, I believe, I would have experienced from few. Nor am I single in the high opinion I have of your management. I have repeatedly heard the other patients liberally praise your treatment of them,—all of them, I believe, who were capable of forming a judgment of the matter. In regard to myself, I hesitate not to characterize your conduct towards me as exceedingly kind and generous, and next to the mercy of God, to which I shall always rejoice to acknowledge my chief obligations, I ascribe it mainly to your humane, and I believe I may add, judicious treatment, that I now enjoy the invaluable blessing of restoration to society. * * It is with extreme pleasure also, I bear testimony to the kindness of Mrs Radley, both as manifested towards myself and the other patients; and the sympathy and concern especially I have seen her display towards some of them, who were suffering under a combination of bodily and mental distress, gave me a high idea of the tenderness of her disposition, and makes me feel assured that she will do her utmost to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate females who may be under her charge.

Believing also, as I do, that I derived much benefit from those religious services which Mr McLean, while I was with you, conducted, and I am persuaded still conducts, in so edifying a manner, I desire to express it as my decided conviction, that the provision of such religious instruction is an extremely humane and Christian arrangement.

No. 3.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.

February 2, 1833.

In begging Mrs Radley and you to accept of a small token of the remembrance of your kind and assiduous attention to the comfort of your late patient, Miss ———, down to the last moment of her existence, permit me to say, that it was most gratifying to all her friends who saw her towards the close of her life, to hear her express herself so warmly sensible and grateful, for the great and parental tenderness with which she had been treated while under your charge; and those friends now heartily concur in tendering you and Mrs Radley our best thanks, and assurance of our entire confidence in your fitness and worthiness to discharge, in a very superior manner, the arduous duties of your delicate situation.

No. 4.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.

February 18, 1834.

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass, in settling matters with you after my sister's death, without expressing, in writing, my entire satisfaction of the care and attention she received under your management. * * And latterly, on her deathbed, when, from her very exhausted state both of body and mind, she required constant waiting on, if she had been at her home, more pains could not have been taken to soothe her dying moments.

No. 5.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.

May 6, 1835.

By desire of the late Mr ———'s friends, I enclose for you Five Pounds, as a small acknowledgment of their sense of your kindness and attention during his last illness."

No. 6.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.

June 17, 1835.

I request that you will, towards the end of this month, apply to the Treasurer for £24, including the funeral expenses of my lamented son, and £10 which I beg you to accept for your and Mrs Radley's unceasing attention to him,—a compensation I would most willingly enlarge were it in my power.

(Same Patient.)

TO THE MATRON.

June 17, 1835.

You will do me the favour to accept the accompanying dress, as a small token of my respect and esteem for your truly motherly attention to my dear departed son. You must not mourn his release from so much suffering.

No. 7.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.

June 20, 1836.

It is a considerable time ago since I was requested by Mrs ———, widow of Mr ———, who was an inmate of your Asylum

for two years before his death, to convey to you her deep sense of the extraordinary attention and kindness which her unfortunate husband received from Mrs Radley and you during the whole period of his confinement. It was a great consolation and satisfaction to her, to see him placed in the hands of guardians so perfectly qualified, from their great skill and experience, to treat his unhappy malady in the most prudent and judicious manner, and who were no less remarkable for their humanity and goodness—and she will never cease to remember with gratitude the constant care and the unceasing attention which you paid to his comfort and wellbeing.

No. 8.

TO THE TREASURER.

June 20, 1836.

I cannot conclude without expressing the gratitude of Miss ———'s friends for the skilful and very kind treatment she has received at this excellent Institution, which has been blessed for her recovery. From what I have seen and heard in this case, I think Mr and Mrs Radley admirably fitted for their situations in the establishment.

No. 9.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.

July 16, 1836.

I cannot leave this city, after the melancholy duty which has at this time brought me to it, without expressing, in the fullest manner, the satisfaction I have experienced in witnessing, during the last eighteen months, your exemplary conduct in the superintendence of the Institution over which you have the internal management.

For the unwearied kindness, attention, and, I may say, affection, exhibited by you and your good wife to my late afflicted brother, during his residence at Morningside, no words of mine can be sufficiently strong to convey a due sense of my feelings. * * It is a source of satisfaction, however, to me to render you all the return in my power, by thus making known to you my sentiments, and begging you and Mrs Radley to accept my warmest thanks, with the accompanying token of my regard.

MEMORANDUM.—The above letter was accompanied by a very handsome present of plate, with an appropriate inscription on one of the articles.

REPORT of MEDICAL COMMITTEE, with respect to an Establishment for the Reception of Pauper Lunatics.

PHYSICIANS' HALL, *December 23, 1835.*

ADJOURNED MEETING of the MEDICAL COMMITTEE appointed by the MANAGERS of the LUNATIC ASYLUM, December 14.

PRESENT.

Dr Maclagan, *Convener.*

Dr Thomson.

Dr H. Davidson.

Dr Spens.

Dr Gillespie.

William Brown, Esq.

John M'Farlan, Esq.

Harry Inglis, *Secretary.*

The following Report having been submitted and fully considered, was agreed to by the meeting.

REPORT.

The Committee having taken into consideration the remit made to them by the meeting of the Managers of the Lunatic Asylum of December 14, as to the comparative advantages of connecting an establishment for the admission of pauper lunatics with the Asylum at Morningside, or of co-operating in the formation of a separate establishment for that purpose, beg to report it as their opinion,—

I. The very considerable number of pauper lunatics at present confined in the Charity Workhouse, and whom it would be desirable to remove to an establishment better fitted for their reception and treatment, and the number of parish and other pauper lunatics who are known to be boarded out in private houses at different places of the adjoining country, sufficiently shew, that to meet the public wants, the proposed Pauper Lunatic Asylum must, ultimately at least, be of considerable extent.

II. It seems, therefore, that it is impossible for the Managers of the Lunatic Asylum at Morningside, out of the funds at their disposal, to establish an Asylum for Pauper Lunatics on such a scale as is required.

III. From the representations made by the medical officers of the institution, and the opinions expressed by persons conversant with the feelings of friends of patients now there, the Committee are led to believe, that the attempt to connect an establishment for pauper lunatics, particularly on a large scale, would cause many of the present inmates to be removed, and prevent the friends of insane persons of the wealthier class from sending them to the Asylum. The Committee need not point out that such a result would deprive the Managers of the only means they can have of meeting the expense of a pauper establishment, even on the most moderate scale.

The Committee may farther observe, that they are strengthened in their opinion of the propriety of the establishment of pauper lunatics being upon an extensive scale, and separate from that for persons of higher classes, by their anticipation, that, in addition to the great benefit it is calculated to afford to the patients themselves, it may, under judicious regulations, be rendered most useful as a school of instruction in the observation and treatment of mental disease, and thus contribute materially to diffuse a knowledge of this most important branch of medical science.

On the whole, therefore, the Committee would recommend, that the Managers of the Lunatic Asylum should contribute such funds as may be within their power towards the formation of a separate pauper lunatic establishment, and restrict their own institution to the classes hitherto received into it, viz. persons whose circumstances admit of a sufficient board being paid for them, and, as far as may be possible, persons also of the higher and middle classes, who, from reduced circumstances, can only pay a very moderate board—a branch of charity which the Managers have long exercised, and which your Committee believe to have been attended with the most beneficial results.

(Signed) DAVID MACLAGAN, *Convener*.